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FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNENKO PRAVDA REPLIES

PM111429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Sake of Peace and Detente"]

[Excerpt] The international public is continuing to discuss and comment widely on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions. Eminent foreign politicians and public figures and the mass media stress that the Soviet Union is calling for strengthened peace and international security promoted through specific deeds and is ready to cooperate with all states in implementing these objectives.

The world's press has drawn attention to the fact that official Washington's course contrasts starkly with the Soviet Union's constructive position. White House spokesman L. Speakes read a statement the White House prepared in advance on K.U. Chernenko's replies. He claimed that President R. Reagan hopes to create a climate conducive to settling problems across the whole spectrum of U.S.-Soviet relations. However, here the spokesman admitted that for Reagan, questions linked with the arms race are the main thing. Speakes reiterated entirely unfounded allegations that the Geneva talks were wrecked not by the United States but by...the Soviet Union, which, he said, "abandoned" the talks. However, the spokesman was silent about the real reasons for the talks breakdown, saying nothing about the fact that for 2 years the United States engaged in obstruction at Geneva. This White House practice is well known -- presenting its own position as constructive while distorting the Soviet Union's position or simply keeping silent about it.

It is no accident that the U.S. CNN TV company, commenting on the White House's position, stresses that "the statements from the White House sound exactly the same as they did 1 and 2 years ago. The old U.S. rhetoric is being repeated and Reagan is still captive to his policy, which is essentially that if the United States continues building up its nuclear arsenals the Soviet Union will supposedly be forced to negotiate with it." Nothing of the sort, the TV company notes, has happened as yet nor is it likely to.

For its part, the LOS ANGELES TIMES notes "By all accounts K.U. Chernenko's statements pour cold water on those in Washington who claim that there is not a hint of progress along the road of resuming dialogue with the Soviet Union."

The Soviet leader, A. Thompson, director of the National Council for U.S.-Soviet Friendship, stated, revealed the hypocritical and false nature of President Reagan's demagogic declarations about the commitment of the present U.S. Administration to the "cause of peace." In A. Thompson's opinion, Washington is attempting by means of these declarations to reassure America's partners, which increasingly express their concern at Washington's aggressive course and at its unwillingness to conduct serious negotiations with the Soviet Union. The White House, A. Thompson said, also cannot fail to take account of the fact that this is presidential election year and the overwhelming majority of Americans favor the adoption of concrete measures on disarmament. This forces Reagan to state that he is prepared for talks.

K.U. Chernenko's replies, A. Thompson stated, prove that the USSR advocates holding talks on a realistic basis which could lead to the conclusion of agreements corresponding to the peoples' interests. In A. Thompson's opinion, the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles begun in West Europe is hampering a resumption of talks.

U.S.-NATO 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' CRITICIZED

PM101539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by reserve Major General L. Korzun, candidate of military sciences: "Under the Flag of Anticommunism; On NATO's Psychological Warfare Against the Socialist Community Countries"]

[Text] The striving by imperialist aggressive forces to create a nuclear first-strike arsenal and to use it under favorable conditions is accompanied by a steadily expanding scale and a hardening of psychological warfare. Today, it is conducted both against peoples in countries that have taken an independent path of development and against their own people, especially the participants in antiwar and antimissile movements. Its main targets, however, are the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The socialist states are targets for the main strikes of psychological aggression -- and this is precisely the form that the ideological struggle waged by the United States and other NATO countries has now taken. Neither the present U.S. Administration leaders nor their right-hand men are making a secret of this. Calling in June 1982 for a "crusade" against communism so as to consign it to the "dustbin of history," Reagan was not thinking of competition in the ideological sphere but rather a psychological warfare, and the dirtiest kind at that, accompanied by brazen interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and large-scale use of various subversive actions and ideological subversions.

Reagan and his team are by no means the first to discover the use of psychological warfare against the USSR. Imperialist reactionism has used them widely throughout the existence of the Soviet state. In his book "The Reverse Side of the United States," U.S. publicist Matthias writes that "the United States launched the 'cold war' against Russia soon after October 1917." It has not ceased for a single day. Thus, during World War II and only a few months before France was crushed by the Hitlerites, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Welles was holding talks in Europe on ending the war there and organizing a "crusade" against the Soviet Union. And what anti-Soviet hysteria was fanned then in the countries which soon had to come to the Soviet Union in search of salvation from fascism! Well-known French bourgeois publicist (De Kerillis) wrote about it: "The bourgeoisie was in the grip of undescribabl fury. It was obsessed with the idea of a crusade... There was only one cry to be heard: War on Russia!... That was a moment when anticommunist madness reached its extreme and took the form of epilepsy."

Following World War II, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism as its basic nucleus provided the main content of all the plans formulated by U.S. and NATO strategists for nuclear attack on the USSR and for preparing and launching a new world war.

The psychological warfare against the USSR has reached its highest pitch and the ultimate in ferocity and bitterness under the present master of the White House. It was Reagan and his intimate circle who turned the gigantic machine of the mass news media serving the military-industrial complex into a kind of "ideological battering ram" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The main weapons in psychological warfare are lies, slander, disinformation, and provocation. The ideological subversion agents use them to make fools of their own citizens.

They use the very same methods in their attempts to poison the minds of citizens of the socialist community countries. Furthermore, the United States and its NATO partners are not satisfied with noisy propaganda campaigns but have moved on to even more treacherous actions. Wick, chief of the U.S. Information (or rather disinformation, to be precise) Agency, declared in one of his interviews: "We must support more broadly any ideological situation that may be favorable for us, like the current situation in Poland, and find new ways to get our information to the largest possible number of Soviet people and servicemen in the armies of Warsaw Pact countries."

Although imperialism's psychological warfare has already reached a scale unprecedented in history, they are constantly trying to expand it. President Reagan, for example, feels that for several years now VOA, RFE, and Radio Liberty have been "forgotten" and therefore need to have their appropriations increased in order to modernize their equipment. At the same time, Atlantic circles are moaning because "NATO has lost the propaganda war against Warsaw Pact countries" and are demanding additional subsidies to expand radio subversion. Meanwhile, it is known that 40 foreign radio stations are broadcasting to the Soviet Union alone in 23 of the USSR peoples' languages, and that the total volume of these anti-Soviet broadcasts exceeds 200 hours every 24 hours.

There can be no doubt that, for the United States and its NATO allies, radio is one of the most important means of waging psychological warfare against the socialist community countries. The most important, yes, but by no means the only means. There is a constant increase in the use made of the press -- both official publications and all kinds of subversive books, brochures, and leaflets smuggled into the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The Pentagon's "public relations" administration alone annually publishes up to 8 million copies of anti-Soviet books and brochures, makes hundreds of movies, and prepares over 8,000 radio programs.

Nor do the anticommunist crusaders balk at such ancient methods as sending anonymous letters or spreading rumors. In the sixties, Czechoslovak citizens were sent letters and parcels containing provocative leaflets, literature, and records which, instead of the musical works described on the sleeve, contained recordings of speeches by antisocialist emigre figures. A similar situation developed later in Poland. Similar attempts have also been made against the GDR.

As far as rumors are concerned, one of the U.S. psychological warfare directives cynically says that "outwardly, rumors do not look like propaganda, nor do they have an official nature, but they are accepted by many people and -- most important -- they are very difficult to disprove. Once a rumor is started, it can be expected that hundreds of unwitting assistants will appear in the next few days and spread it." Using such rumors and speculating on existing shortcomings or difficulties, the strategists of psychological warfare try to cause dissatisfaction among the population, discredit state or public organizations and individuals, undermine the trust of military unit personnel in their superiors, and so on.

When speaking about stepped-up psychological warfare, we must consider not only the expansion of its scope, but also the fact that its methods are becoming increasingly refined and treacherous. It is being shifted onto an increasingly "scientific" basis, so to speak. The United States and other NATO countries have established and are constantly expanding a network of scientific research institutions studying the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, and submitting recommendations for organizing subversive antisocialist campaigns.

The U.S. ruling circles are, of course, the main organizer and conductor of the psychological warfare waged against the socialist community countries under the flag of anticommunism. But other North Atlantic bloc countries are becoming increasingly involved in it. This is particularly evidenced by the fact that people in NATO recently examined the special question of stepping up subversive propaganda actions against the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries. Measures are being taken to further boost the coordination and cooperation between civil and military organs for the conduct of psychological warfare.

Psychological warfare poses a serious danger to the cause of peace and the fate of mankind, and it must not be underestimated. The transfer of ideological differences to the sphere of interstate relations has never brought any good to anyone who has resorted to it in foreign affairs. And now, in the nuclear age, it is simply absurd and impermissible. Transforming the confrontation of ideas into military confrontation would prove too expensive for all mankind.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STATEMENT NOTES U.S. 'VIOLATIONS'

PM120745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "USSR National Olympic Committee Statement"]

[Text] In connection with the broad campaign which has been launched in the United States against USSR participation in the 23d Olympics, the USSR National Olympic Committee has issued a statement. It notes:

U.S. President R. Reagan has submitted written guarantees to the International Olympic Committee [IOC] to the effect that the U.S. Government will observe the Olympic traditions and the rules and tenets of the Olympic Charter. But as the facts show, the pledges and guarantees given on a number of important questions are not being fulfilled. The U.S. Administration is trying to exploit the Olympic Games, on the eve of the elections, for its own selfish political purposes.

Sportsmen and officials from the USSR and the other socialist countries are receiving open threats of physical victimization. Slanderous claims are being circulated to the effect that the Soviet delegation's participation in the Olympics will allegedly threaten U.S. security.

The statement stresses that the situation now taking shape in Los Angeles calls into question the effectiveness of the American side's measures to ensure the complete safety of the national delegations. Other serious violations of the Olympic charter are also taking place in the course of preparations for the games. Thus, contrary to Rule 51, the organizers intend to accredit to the games representatives of Radio Free Europe, which, as is well known, is maintained by the U.S. intelligence services and carries out subversive activity against the socialist countries' peoples. Contrary to Rule 59, which provides for entry into the country on Olympic identity cards, the USSR National Olympic Committee has been informed that it must submit lists of all members of the delegation to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in order to obtain visa permits. The embassy retains the right not to issue permits to those whom it considers unsuitable. Rule 62, which bans the use of the Olympic flame for commercial purposes, is being shamelessly flouted.

The USSR National Olympic Committee has requested the IOC and its president, J.A. Samaranch, to speedily examine the situation which has arisen at an emergency session of the executive committee and to demand that the American side strictly observe the Olympic Charter and adopt effective measures to guarantee proper safety for all participants and guests of the Olympics.

The USSR National Olympic Committee has appealed to national Olympic committees, international sports federations, and the world sporting public to pool their efforts to defend the principles and ideals of the Olympic movement and do everything possible to ensure that the games remain a festival of peace and friendship for all the planet's peoples.

FORMER OLYMPIAN BORZOV ON 'OBSTACLES' IN U.S.

LD121103 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS -- "I competed in two Olympic Games and know from my own experience how it is important that a proper psychological climate exist during the competitions," double Olympic champion Valeriy Borzov writes in the newspaper KOMOSMOLSKAYA PRAVDA today. "The Los Angeles games organizers do not think of how to create good conditions for athletes. On the contrary, they are creating a lot of discomfort and obstacles for them," he observes.

"Threats to our athletes are no empty sound. I'm sure that American special services are already prepared for provocative intrigues against representatives of socialist countries. What this means, I felt during the 1976 Olympics in Montreal."

"A telephone in my hotel room rang several times a day. Unknown people warned me not to run a race. U.S. and Canadian television claimed in a special news bulletin that I asked for political asylum in Canada. Such was the atmosphere in which I and my teammates had to compete across the ocean."

"The statement by the Soviet Olympic Committee makes it clear," Borzov writes, "that new, even more base and far from sporting trials have been prepared for our Olympians in Los Angeles. I think that they in America are afraid that athletes from socialist countries will accomplish new successes."

"I know many American athletes. Their views are different from those of White House officials. Many sports 'stars' in the United States have united into a committee, U.S. Athletes for Peace."

"I fully agree with the statement by the Soviet NOC. The world public should pool their efforts to make it known to the Washington bosses that the Olympics are not a U.S. state where they can impose their own orders."

TASS CITES BULGARIAN OFFICAL ON OLYMPIC GAMES

LD112225 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 11, TASS -- The statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee, which was printed in the press, has been received with satisfaction by the Bulgarian public. The document reflects the well-justified concern over preparations for the Los Angeles games, the BTA news agency points out.

In accordance with the requirements of the Olympic Charter and the established practice, the national Olympic committees maintain contacts on questions of participation in the games only with the organising committee which, in accordance with the Olympic rules, should have all the necessary powers and rights to resolve questions that arise, a BTA correspondent has been told by chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, I. Slavkov. The entry into the country, where the Olympic city is located, takes place on the basis of the Olympic identity card. This should be guaranteed by the government through the reliable declaration and measures.

But in a number of aspects of preparations for the games, there are serious deviations from and violation of the Olympic Charter, traditions and principles of Olympism. This is exactly noted in the important and timely statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee.

Expressing concern over preparations for the games, the General Assembly of the national Olympic committees adopted in January 1983 at its meeting in Los Angeles a declaration which submitted a number of demands to the LAOOC and expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would honour the guarantees given by it to observe the Olympic Charter rules: that it would take proper steps to ensure the safety and recognise, in accordance with the charter, the Olympic identity card as the document for entry into the United States. Unfortunately, one does not notice the necessary changes in the course of preparations so far. The federal and local organs allow reactionary political, emigrant groupings to kindle an anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign. It is obvious that if energetic steps on the part of the International Olympic Committee are not taken with a view to ensuring strict observance of its demands with regard to the games, it will be impossible to attain the basic goal of the Olympic movement -- to foster the youth in the spirit of mutual understanding, to promote the building of a better and calmer world to live in, to promote the triumph of international goodwill.

It is to be noted that attempts of representatives of the "Free Europe" radio station to accredit themselves are a gross violation of the letter and the spirit of the Olympic Charter.

During the recent trip to Greece, I shared my concern with colleagues from the NOC on unprecedented commercialisation of the games, specifically the Olympic torch relay race.

It is obvious that Olympic Games are made to serve election ambitions of certain political circles; that they are being turned into a tool of international confrontation and tension. This gives rise to the need for firm interference on the part of the International Olympic Committee and its Executive Committee, which must take steps in connection with the questions that were raised in the statement of the USSR NOC.

HUNGARIAN PAPER ON U.S. 'MACHINATIONS' ON OLYMPICS

LD120813 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- "The Olympic ideal, the Olympic Games must not serve as a means to some oblique political manoeuvre," stresses an editorial entitled "For the Olympic Games" in the Wednesday edition of NEPSPORT, the daily paper of the Hungarian Office of Sport and Physical Education. The editorial points out that the Hungarian sports fans received with great interest the statement of the Soviet Olympic Committee released on Monday.

"The Hungarian sports fans and officials share the concern, which the statement puts like this: Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, guaranteed in writing that his government will comply with the traditions, rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter. Facts, however, indicate that in many important questions the pledges and guarantees have not been met. Before the elections the United States wants to use the Olympic games for its own selfish political ends."

"It is disquieting that a massive campaign has started in the United States to keep the Soviet Union out of the Olympic Games," says the sports paper.

"The U.S. machinations are contrary to the Olympic Charter, which stipulates that the aim of the Olympic movement is to teach young people with the help of sports to live in understanding and friendship, helping thus to make the world a better and safer place to live in. The Olympic Charter allows no discrimination on either racial, religious or political grounds between countries and individuals alike," states NEPSPORT.

IRAQ PROTESTS TO UN ON 'MALICIOUS' CAMPAIGN

LD112250 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, April 11, TASS -- Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, Tariq 'Aziz, has sent a message to the United Nations secretary-general denouncing the malicious anti-Iraqi campaign launched by Israeli and Western mass media. Tariq 'Aziz drew attention to the threats against Iraq published in the Western press, which quoted officials in the U.S. Administration, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and Pentagon. Simultaneously, the message says, the Western press reported about American-Israeli high level contacts concerning possible air strikes against "certain targets" in Iraq. An analogy was drawn with the piratic raid by Israeli aircraft on the Iraqi nuclear research centre in 1981.

Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that the attack on atomic power projects, used exclusively for peaceful purposes, was denounced at the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other bodies. Drawing world community's attention to the threats against Iraq, Tariq 'Aziz stressed that Israel, which carried out the bandit attack in 1981, is now using the same anti-Iraqi fabrications by which it tried to justify its piratic raid three years ago.

Iraqi Tariq 'Aziz's message calls on the world community -- above all the U.N. Security Council -- to fulfil their duty and prevent the implementation of the aggressive designs of Zionists, whose policy is heightening tension in the region and posing a grave threat to peace and security all over the world.

BOGACHEV CALLS PENTAGON REPORT SHAMELESS LIES

LD111642 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 11 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Another, third edition of the Pentagon's propaganda report "Soviet Military Power" has been released in Washington in a large print. Both the contents of that product of the U.S. Defense Department and the "explanations" of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the conclusions and individual statements of that report show that the Reagan administration still stoops to most shameless lies to misrepresent the existing balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States so as to justify to world public opinion its attempts to achieve military superiority.

Moreover, while in the previous two editions of the report the Pentagon misrepresented the actual state of affairs for 1982 and 1983, respectively, the third edition impudently jiggles with the well-known and thoroughly verified facts about the balance of forces in the past.

The Soviet-U.S. supplement to the SALT-2 treaty, signed by the two heads of state, points out, in particular, that the sides had reviewed the figures on the strength of their respective strategic offensive arms and that they confirmed that on November 1, 1978, the United States had 574 heavy bombers and the USSR 156. The same figures were cited in the individual statements of the two countries on the condition of their armed forces on June 18, 1979.

However, the Pentagon claims in the third edition of the report that in 1979 the United States presumably had 320 rather than 574 strategic bombers, as President Carter stated at the time, whereas the USSR had 250 rather than 154 long-range planes five years ago. It is common knowledge that the ratio in strategic bombers had not changed substantially since 1979 with the exception of the fitting of long-range cruise missiles onto U.S. B-52 bombers.

The Pentagon's misinformation experts assert, however, that the number of Soviet strategic bombers has grown to 405 during the five years. It becomes clear from their discourses that now they have begun to include in the Soviet strategic forces, without any grounds whatsoever, the medium bomber dubbed "Backfire" in the West. It is common knowledge that in 1979 the U.S. delegation to the SALT-2 talks agreed that that plane was not strategic. Incidentally, the authors of the Pentagon's report admit that the Soviet medium bomber has not been modified in any way, that no new midair refuelling devices have been fitted onto it and that its range of action is the same.

The authors of the U.S. propaganda report are just as brazen in reducing the number of U.S. strategic bombers from 574 to 320 just by a stroke of the pen. The methods of these "strategic revised calculations," so to speak, are naturally not explained in the report.

Using the same ploys and shameless manipulation with facts as in the case with the planes, the authors of the report try to prove the U.S. "lag" in every other area of military technology.

They have the same goal of inciting another campaign about the "Soviet military threat" so as to secure additional appropriations to carry on the intensive arms race. The methods of lies used by the authors of the Pentagon's report are fully in accord with the present-day principles of the Reagan administration, which has made misinformation and slander a regular tool of its policy.

REAGAN ACCUSED OF IGNORING INTERNATIONAL LAW

LD112101 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: In one day, Ronald Reagan signed two documents. In one, entitled "The Proclamation on the Occasion of the Legality Day" the President, in the bombastic style which is all his own, laid himself out to lend credibility to his administration's alleged commitment to the rule of law and democracy. In the second document, circulated in the form of a U.S. State Department statement "On the International Court in The Hague", he refused downright to recognize international law.

In accordance with the State Department statement, which is a fresh challenge to the United Nations, the binding rulings of the International Court of Justice will have "no validity" for two years vis-a-vis the United States with respect to disputes with any of the Central American states.

A case of legal nonsense? Doubtless! But the White House is unperturbed by the fact. By its demarche devoid of any legal basis, Washington wishes to prevent the International Court of Justice in The Hague from hearing and deciding on the appeal of the Government of Nicaragua to institute proceedings against the United States in connection with the ever-growing subversive and terrorist activities pursued by Washington against that country. Nicaragua's official claim contains a request to declare these U.S. actions as running counter to the generally-accepted international laws and norms.

Many mass media organs and prominent U.S. politicians note that by its posture vis-a-vis the International Court in The Hague Washington had actually admitted pursuing subversion against the lawful government of a sovereign nation, mining its ports and sinking vessels with peaceful cargo, subversion authorised, according to an admission by today's WASHINGTON POST, by Reagan personally. Senator K. Pell said that one gets the impression that the administration refuses to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court knowing in advance that it will lose the mining case there. Senator T. Eagleton said in commenting the White House step that the Reagan administration has actually admitted its participation in the mining by refusing to submit to the jurisdiction of the international court of justice. T. Eagleton described Washington's actions as "an international crime." And the opinion expressed by Senator Edward Kennedy was that the Reagan administration makes the USA the principal law breaker in the eyes of the world public. A large group of members of the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives demanded that the State Department consent to the hearing by The Hague court of the claim against the U.S.

The U.S. arbitrary posture caused as great a storm of indignation in Western Europe. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH says that the U.S. Administration's decision not to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court is generally regarded as shameful for America. The French L'HUMANITE writes: "In actual fact Washington is openly flouting norms of international law recognised by the U.N. The U.S. position vis-a-vis the International Court is fresh testimony of the Reagan team's cynicism. It also means that Washington is preparing new subversive operations against Nicaragua." The newspaper LIBERATION says that the West European allies are increasingly actively opposing the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. Washington's brigandage against Nicaragua has been criticised by the Governments of France, Britain, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, and by prominent figures of the Socialist International.

And in general, Reagan's principle that "might is right" does not seem to work. There is a growing anxiety in the world over the fact that the American side is increasingly evading compliance with the legal and political commitments it has assumed, circumventing or purely and simply violating them.

NOVIKOV: TERRORISM STATE POLICY IN U.S.

LD102136 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] Every week, President Reagan addresses the American nation on radio from his Oval Office. In his last speech, as in all the preceding ones, he spoke once again about the international policy of the United States. We have taken the lead once more in the struggle for peace and progress, he said. The struggle for peace a la Reagan can be illustrated with an example. Just now, the United States announced that large-scale military exercises of American armed forces, code-named "Ocean Venture-84," will be held. They will take place in the vast expanses of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, in Puerto Rico and the American State of Florida. According to the American command, the exercises will include all aspects of modern warfare. A new impudent provocation against Cuba is envisaged, with Marines landing at the American base in Cuantanamo. This is Cuban territory illegally held by the United States. The exercises even envisage a demonstration of strength near the Mexican coast. What does all this suggest if not preparation for new acts of aggression in the mold of the bandit incursion into Grenada? The name for actions like these is international terrorism, which Washington has raised to the level of its state policy.

Peace must be based on strength. This bellicose thesis is repeated in one form or another in every speech made by President Reagan, who has adopted the Truman warpath and does not deviate from it by an inch. The American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT reveals that since World War II the United States has used armed force at least 262 times to achieve its foreign policy goals.

The wrecking of the Geneva talks, state terrorism on a global scale, the buildup and renewal of chemical weapons, and finally the militarization of space -- here is evidence of Washington's aggressiveness. But peace is not achieved by building up all possible kinds of weapons, but by reducing, or what is even more reliable, liquidating them; not by intimidating peoples, but by respecting their sovereignty. Such is the firm position adopted by our country.

PENTAGON INTERESTED IN SATELLITE REPAIR

LD111717 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 11 TASS -- Following a series of unsuccessful attempts the crew of the U.S. re-usable spacecraft Challenger managed to snatch the defective SMM [as received] satellite out of its orbit using the shuttle's mechanical arm. The ailing satellite was berthed inside the cargo bay where the astronauts replaced a faulty module of the orientation system and a small electronic unit connected to one of the instruments of the satellite. At present the engineers on the ground are conducting a remote checkout of the satellite systems to determine if SMM can be deposited back into its own orbit or returned to earth.

The ability of re-usable spacecraft to retrieve satellites from their orbits instantly commanded the attention of the U.S. military. Pentagon strategists which have already reserved over one-third of all shuttle missions are genuinely interested in bringing spy satellites and other equipment back to earth for repairs and a repeated launch.

PRC DELEGATION CALLS MINING TALKS 'USEFUL'

PM101937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A Chinese delegation headed by Zou Tong, adviser of the PRC Ministry of the Coal Industry, with the rank of vice minister, is in our country at the invitation of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry.

The guests from China toured the Soviet Union and visited the Kansk-Achinsk, Ekibastuz, and East Siberian coal basins and the Novokramatorsk and Druzhkovka machine building plants. They had conversations at scientific research and draft planning institutes. We are pleased with the results of the visit, during which there have been interesting and useful meetings, the delegation head told Soviet journalists. Delegation members have familiarized themselves with the USSR's experience in developing and carrying out coal extraction by the open-cut method, with the organization of operations at a number of open-cut mines and with the equipping of these mines. The purpose of our visit is to conduct talks on rendering technical assistance to the PRC in constructing the Yiminhe open-cut mine in the north of the country. Zou Tong expressed the opinion that prospects exist for developing cooperation between the two countries and that these prospects must be developed.

On 9 April, leading workers of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and members of the delegation took part in a Moscow meeting at which proposals for cooperation between the USSR and the PRC were discussed.

MORE COMMENT ON NAKASONE'S CHINA VISIT

PM111357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "AKAHATA on Y. Nakasone's China Visit"]

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Apr -- The newspaper AKAHATA has published an article titled "Returning to Prime Minister Nakasone's China Visit," which says in particular:

Now that Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to China has ended, the need to comment on the visit has reemerged.

Speaking at Beijing University, Nakasone bombastically declared: "As Japan's supreme leader, I declare firmly that our country will never allow the rebirth of militarism." During his talks with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, the Japanese prime minister asserted: "My cabinet's defense policy is a continuation of previous governments' policy and Japan will not become a great military power."

In reality, however, the Japanese Government is following a course of transforming Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier, in accordance with the promise made by Nakasone at the Japanese-American summit talks in January of last year. The Nakasone cabinet is transforming Japan into a U.S. nulcear base and is preparing the "Self-Defense Forces" to participate in a war with the United States if "exceptional circumstances" arise. This is precisely why for 2 years now the government has been following a policy of an arms buildup, which envisages a sharp growth of military expenditure.

Prime Minister Nakasone actively supported the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in NATO countries at the Williamsburg conference in May of last year. He emphasized the inseparability of the Japanese-American "security treaty" and NATO. The prime minister is making all kinds of declarations to the effect that, apparently, "peace is Japan's state policy" and "Japan will not become a great military power," but these statements are totally at odds with the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP's] actual policy. These statements are nothing but an attempt to deceive the Chinese students and people and gain "China's trust" in Nakasone's policy.

It is typical of Prime Minister Nakasone's statements in China that, while expatiating loudly on peace, disarmament, and the prevention of nuclear war, he failed to make a single specific proposal about disarmament. During his China visit the prime minister, who declared in the Japanese Diet -- albeit only in words -- that "Japan's Government will make every effort to liquidate nuclear arms," failed to give the slightest hint of calling for nuclear disarmament. This fact is a confirmation that Nakasone's statements in the Diet about the liquidation of nuclear arms are enforced [vynuzhdennyy] and that he has no intention of making any efforts in that direction.

During his China talks Nakasone diligently highlighted the "Soviet threat." Foreign Minister Abe called for an "exchange of information" between Japan and China on the question of Soviet medium-range missiles. Nakasone also declared the "desirability of relations between China and South Korea." He called on the Chinese leadership to develop relations with Chon Tu-hwan.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Commission of Advisers, conferred high praise on Nakasone's Beijing University lecture, declaring that "this was a brilliant speech and the Chinese people will acclaim it widely." In turn, Premier Zhao said: "We fully understand the Nakasone government's defense policy, and it causes no alarm in our country. We certainly do not think that Japan will become a militarist power." This position of embellishment and support for Nakasone runs contrary to the appraisal of Nakasone made by Japan's progressive forces.

The Chinese leadership expressed a position on the "Soviet threat" identical to the Japanese prime minister's. The sides have reached an accord on exchanging information about Soviet missiles.

China has supported the Japanese-American "security treaty" since the seventies. During talks with Prime Minister Tanaka, who visited China in September 1972 for the resumption of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations, Zhou Enlai, premier of the PRC State Council at the time, declared: "The Japanese-American security treaty is exceptionally important for Japan." Since then there have been constant statements in China expressing support for the Japanese-American "security treaty" and for the buildup of the "Self-Defense Forces." During his October 1978 visit to Japan as deputy premier of the PRC State Council, Deng Xiaoping declared at a meeting with Prime Minister Fukuda: "The Japanese-American security treaty and the increase of the Self-Defense Forces are perfectly natural."

This change in China's position toward support for and approval of the Japanese-American "security treaty" has inspired confidence mainly in the LDP, which is a firm supporter of the Japanese-American military alliance. This fact not only inspires the government and the LDP, but also encourages opposition parties to shift to a stance of approval of the "treaty."

Japan's truly progressive forces, AKAHATA writes in conclusion, hope that China, if it truly adheres to the "great principles of socialism" and if it truly advocates "nonalignment" will not embellish the policy of Japan's ruling circles, which, on the pretext of "friendship," are doing more than anyone to obstruct the implementation of these principles.

'MALICIOUS' PRC CHARGE ON USSR TROOPS IN DRA HIT

LD111244 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul April 11 TASS -- China's propaganda media are continuing their hostile campaign against Democratic Afghanistan, resorting to fabrications of all sorts and disinformation, says a commentary by BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

One of the directions of the propaganda effort are the continuing attempts to smear the essence of Afghan-Soviet relations and cast aspersions on the noble internationalist mission of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA. Recently, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in its information bulletin and the CHINA DAILY concocted a fabrication about the alleged destruction by Soviet troops of the village of Par Aslan in Paktia Province. This slander has been fully exposed.

Here is another provocation: XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, quoting Afghan counter-revolutionary chieftains, distributed several days ago malicious allegations about "hundreds of Afghan civilians being exposed to chemical gas used by Soviet troops during bombings in Qandahar Province."

A question arises -- what is the goal of this fabrication and who benefits from it? As reported, during operations on routing gangs sent from abroad, Armed Forces of the DRA captured instructions attesting to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's complicity in the fabrications about the alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan by Soviet troops. The provocation was prepared according to the following scheme: The United States itself manufactures toxic agents and bandits use them, brazenly and cynically laying the blame on the Soviet Union.

This time, the fabrication has come from Beijing.

It is well known to the world public that Beijing is one of the inspirers of the undeclared war against freedomloving Afghanistan, continues large deliveries of weapons to counter-revolutionary gangs, charges simultaneously with the CIA and the Pentagon its special services with the task of staging provocations on the Afghan border, and instructs and trains counter-revolutionary rabble.

The absurd rumors and fabrications about the alleged use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops in Afghanistan were repeatedly refuted by BAKHTAR and other news agencies by many competent international organizations, including United Nations experts.

However, the agency points out, Chinese propaganda is stubbornly sticking to the old version. Aren't these concoctions part of the pattern of the carpet which they in Beijing are going to spread for the American President?

DRA DECLARES U.S. DIPLOMAT PERSONA NON GRATA

LD111706 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul April 11 TASS -- Third Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan Richard S. Vandiver has been declared persona non grata for espionage, collection of information, and actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This was announced today to the U.S. charge d'affaires in Afghanistan who was summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry and faced with irrefutable facts testifying to the subversive activities of the U.S. "diplomat" Vandiver. Afghan authorities demanded that the spy leave the country within 48 hours.

MALTSEV TO VISIT INDIA FOR TALKS LATE APRIL

OW111058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1916 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, April 11 (AFP) -- Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev will visit India for four days beginning April 21 for talks on bilateral relations and international issues, a government announcement said today. The talks will take place in the framework of periodic official-level talks between the two countries, the announcement said. Indian Foreign Secretary Maharaj Rasgotra is to lead the Indian side during the discussions, it added.

USSR EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH SRI LANKA, BURMA

PM111512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, conveying congratulations and best wishes to the president and the entire Sri Lankan people on the country's national holiday -- Independence Day.

In an answering telegram the Sri Lankan president conveyed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations and good wishes.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, conveying hearty congratulations and wishes for progress and prosperity to him, the State Council, and the friendly Burmese people on the country's national holiday -- Independence Day.

In an answering telegram the Burmese president conveyed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on behalf of the State Council and on his own behalf for the congratulations and for his part wished the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, conveying hearty congratulations and best wishes to him and the Burmese Government on the 36th anniversary of Burma's independence.

In an answering telegram the Burmese prime minister expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed best wishes to the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

HUN SEN KNOCKS THAI, PRC BORDER ACTIONS

PM101505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent interview with Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and Kampuchean foreign minister: "Falsehood and Truth About Provocations"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 Apr -- Slanderous statements recently disseminated by the Thai authorities that subunits of the Kampuchean Armed Forces and Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea are making incursions onto Thai territory are completely unfounded, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and Kampuchean foreign minister, who has completed a tour of a number of African countries, told a TASS correspondent in an interview here.

For more than 5 years, he pointed out, the Thai authorities have granted their country's territory to the puppets of Beijing and Washington -- the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and the reactionary Khmer rabble. However, Bangkok hypocritically denies that there are enemies of the Kampuchean people on Thai territory and spreads unfounded rumors about the existence on Kampuchean territory of so-called "liberated regions of Democratic Kampuchea." All this is done in a vain attempt to convince world public opinion that Pol Pot's men supposedly "control" a section of Kampuchean territory. At the same time, Thailand directly supports the enemies of the Kampuchean people in their provacative raids against our youthful republic. Its forces not only provide all kinds of help and support for the counterrevolutionaries but also participate directly in armed operations against Kampuchea. Thai artillery bombards Kampuchean territory, Thai warplanes violate the air space, and its armed vessels intrude into Kampuchea's territorial waters. Recently these provocations have been perceptibly increased. Thailand is also stepping up support for Pol Pot's men.

China at the same time has aggravated tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border and stepped up hostile actions on the border with the SRV. This attests that these acts by the Thai and Chinese authorities are planned in advance and carried out at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces resolutely defend their right to sovereignty and independence and provide a fitting rebuff to enemies of all shades. Despite the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, the process of building a new life is continuing successfully in Kampuchea. The time has come for the Thai authorities to consider the possible consequences of their actions and to stop assisting the Pol Pot remnants, Hun Sen stressed.

LAOS DEPLORES PRC ACTIONS AGAINST SRV, PRK

PM111331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dangerous Actions"]

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Apr -- The Lao Foreign Ministry has drawn attention to Beijing's dangerous actions against Vietnam and the PRK.

Recently, a Lao Foreign Ministry statement says, groups of Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries stepped up their actions against Kampuchea in an attempt to hinder the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to restore the genocidal regime.

However, these actions have been fittingly rebuffed by the PRK Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteers.

Realizing that the Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries were being defeated, the Beijing leadership employed its usual method: Chinese artillery shelled targets in Vietnam's northern provinces, allegedly "for purposes of self-defense."

The armed actions on the Kampuchean-Thai and Vietnamese-Chinese borders were planned in advance, the document points out. Beijing calculated that a concentrated strike against the Vietnamese provinces would enable Pol Pot supporters to regroup their forces on the Thai-Kampuchean border and force Vietnam to reduce its support for the Kampuchean Armed Forces. Beijing believed, the Lao Foreign Ministry statement notes, that these actions would express solidarity with U.S. imperialism in its opposition to Vietnam prior to President R. Reagan's visit to China.

The Lao Foreign Ministry states that PRC authorities and all who support the Pol Pot gangs must be responsible for the consequences of armed actions on the Chinese-Vietnamese and Thai-Kampuchean borders and demands that they cease. Laos and the Lao people fully support the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples.

PRK ISSUES CIRCULAR ON POL POT RETURNEES

PM111326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk dispatch: "Kampuchea: Returning Home"]

[Text] Phnom Penh -- As the SPK agency reports, the PRK Council of Ministers has issued a circular drawing attention to the fact that organs of people's power in all provinces must give comprehensive cooperation and assistance to people who, regretting their anti-government activity, have left the Pol Pot gangs and returned home. These people are to be guaranteed security and all the rights of PRK citizens. According to SPK's information, more than 200 people have already returned home and begun a peaceful life in the first 2 months of this year.

NEED FOR PEACEFUL S.E. ASIAN SITUATION STRESSED

PM101401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "International Commentary": "Peace Efforts Are Needed"]

[Text] The press and observers of many countries of the world followed with great attention the course of the talks in Moscow held by Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja. One of the most important topics discussed at the meetings was the situation in Southeast Asia. In examining the situation in this region the sides expressed their conviction on the need to normalize the situation in this part of the world as soon as possible and to settle existing problems by peaceful means.

We stress -- by peaceful means. And this has a particulary topical ring today, now that Thailand and the states backing it are continuing to stoke tension in Southeast Asia, conniving with the provocative actions of the counterrevolutionary Pol Pot formations against People's Kampuchea. The anti-Kampuchean campaign in the Thai press has also been noticeably sharpened.

A number of newspapers, counter to the obvious facts, are continuing to intimidate the public with the "Vietnamese threat," fabricating falsehoods about SRV servicemen's alleged violation of Thailand's territorial borders. As a Vietnam Foreign Ministry statement pointed out, these allegations are utterly unfounded. The SRV has frequently stated in the past and reaffirms that it is firmly pursuing a policy of respect for Thailand's sovereignty.

The constructive peace initiatives put forward at the Eighth Conference of Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos must also be well known to Bangkok. The three fraternal countries' desire for dialogue was also demonstrated during the recent tour of a number of countries of the region by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Vietnam's "peace offensive" has markedly aroused the ardor of the most zealous opponents of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. It may be said that the words stated by B. Murdani, commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, to the effect that the SRV is not threatening Southeast Asia were like a shower of cold water to them. Having initially attempted to hush up this important statement, certain circles in Thailand then began to advance the thesis that the Indonesian commander in chief had expressed "his own personal opinion" on the issue. And is it not indicative that, in order to confirm its conclusions, the press cited the words of...K. Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who said that "Vietnam is a potential threat to the ASEAN countries"!

It is not surprising that Washington wants to present matters in precisely this way. Something else is also strange. Why is Thailand, which values its sovereignty, essentially rejecting independence in resolving questions which are indeed of extreme importance to it? The normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia accords with the aspirations not only of the peoples of Indochina but also of all interested countries which have found themselves involved in the futile discussion, dreamed up by the reactionary forces, of the so-called "Kampuchean question."

The joint Soviet-Indonesian statement published at the end of Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja's visit to the USSR points out that the ASEAN countries intend to build mutual relations with all states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness. Speaking in Moscow, the Indonesian minister stressed: "As for Indonesia, the creation of a stable, peaceful situation in this region (Southeast Asia -- V.G.) is an essential guarantee for continuation of the development of building our nation and our motherland. To this end we constantly try to make our contribution in the form of ideas and efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in this region.

This approach can only be welcomed.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS CSSR MINISTER OF FINANCE

PM111239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Leopold Ler, Czechoslovak minister of finance, by L. Kornilov, entitled "Solving Comprehensively;" first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Prague -- "The Package of Measures" -- this is what the important document aimed at improving the economic machinery is called here for short. What have been its initial results and what are the prospects of its impact on the Czechoslovak economy? This is what L. Kornilov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Czechoslovakia, discussed with Leopold Ler, the republic's minister of finance, to whom the government has entrusted this sector of work.

Comrade Ler opened our conversation saying: To begin with, let us give the document its full title: "The Package of Measures To Improve Planning and National Economic Management." It was adopted at the very beginning of the eighties. It should be said directly that in improving the most important means for resolving strategic economic tasks we have relied and continue to rely both on our own experience and knowledge, and on the experience of other socialist countries and the Soviet Union.

The first results have been obtained and they inspire hope. No less important is the fact that people's economic thinking, as such, is changing: The points of reference are increasingly provided by the end results of work.

At the same time, certain problems -- including important, fundamental problems -- have still not been completely resolved. And that means that much work lies ahead. It would be incorrect to regard "The Range of Measures" as some kind of panacea for all ills, or as a rigid doctrine. Certainly not! The multi-layered process of building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia, and the international situation are constantly engendering new problems and putting forward new tasks. "The Range of Measures" -- as people say here -- is an open document.

Question: What is being done to ensure timely changes in management?

Answer: Under the Czechoslovak Government, there is a Committee for Planned Economic Management. It comprises leading officials from central organs, enterprises, representatives of science...

Question: Do you head this committee?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Evidently, your experience and knowledge as a financial expert have had something to do with this?

Answer: I will not talk about myself. But as regards financial measures to exert influence, they are indisputably very powerful. Let's take the activity of the CSSR State Bank. The bank, for instance, watches over the timely utilization by enterprises of machinery and equipment purchased abroad. If an imported machine tool or production line have not gone into service within 3 months, large fines are exacted from the plant. The bank also monitors the quality of output: If even a small percentage is rated as second class, the enterprise pays a fine. The law is inexorable, and the financial sanctions inevitable. However, we have digressed.

And so, among the tasks facing the aforementioned committee are: revealing leading experience as well as negative results and examining the progress of individual experiments. Together with the State Planning Commission and other organs it assesses how specific questions are being solved; whether shortcomings are being eliminated. To cite an example: We are paying special attention to the introduction of new levers in spheres which we describe as "weak points" in management. One of these spheres is the linkage between production and foreign trade activity, increasing the influence of the result of foreign trade exchanges on economic management.

For the CSSR, where foreign trade turnover constitutes approximately one-third of the entire national income (and this share will continue to grow) this question is, of course, of great importance. It has become obvious that it is necessary to strive to ensure that the assessment of the performance of an enterprise is closely connected to the effectiveness of its exports. How can this be done in practice? We are currently testing the following mechanism: The profits of a plant or a factory depend not only on the differential between prime cost and the wholesale price, but also take into account the actual earnings on foreign markets. The wage fund, development fund, and so forth, are regulated accordingly. We believe that this will produce results.

Question: Speaking about "weak points," could you cite another example?

Answer: Certainly. In accordance with the decisions of the CPCZ Central Committee Eighth Plenum to speed up the application of achievements of scientific and technical progress, we have mapped out measures in the sphere of planning, finance, allocation of bonuses, and credit and price policy. When assessing directors' work and determining the scale of their remuneration, we will take into account the proportion of technical innovations and high-grade goods in their enterprise's production.

Currently, intensive work is underway in the CSSR on a series of new economic measures for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. I would like to emphasize that the economic experiment, begun this year in five Soviet ministries, also serves as a boost to the development of our own management system.

Question: Since you have mentioned the Soviet Union's experience, could you tell us what interests Czechoslovak experts most?

Answer: To answer this question fully would take too much time. Therefore, just briefly. It is very useful and interesting for us to watch how efforts to improve centralized management in the Soviet Union are coordinated with the expansion of the rights and responsibilities of associations and enterprises. We, too, are working in the same direction, and essentially there is much that we have in common here.

Here in Czechoslovakia the concrete methods have a number of specific features, which is understandable if you take into account the difference in the scale, structure, and importance of individual sectors. At the same time, it is precisely these concrete ways of solving specific problems which are often the subject of discussion and exchanges of experience between Soviet and Czechoslovak experts, and this leads to mutual enrichment. Cooperation of this kind is important at the fundamental, theoretical and practical levels. It also has a bearing on the trade and economic relations between our countries, and the USSR accounts for more than 40 percent of the CSSR's foreign trade turnover.

Question: What is the role of subjective factors such as the discipline, responsibility, and enthusiasm of the masses in the process of improving the economic machinery?

Answer: Czechoslovakian experience indicates that you cannot expect that all problems will be resolved once and for all as a result of some kind of automatism. The economic organism is extraordinarily complex. This also directly affects the subjective sphere -- the adoption of decisions, discipline, control, and all individual and collective factors in general which play a prominent role in the management process.

Take, for instance, the introduction of the normative net output indicator. Its mechanism is aimed at reducing material expenditure. But in order to achieve better concrete results at specific production sectors, it is also necessary to make the widest possible use of the potential inherent in labor competition. You know that in the CSSR, under the leadership of the CPCZ and with the active participation of the trade unions and other organizations, a nationwide movement for saving fuel and energy has been launched and public monitoring of their consumption has been established. A targeted state program is also in operation which comprises a number of technical and economic measures. Consequently, the set aim is pursued not merely by chainging an important indicator but by a whole series of well-coordinated steps. This is what experts describe as the comprehensive approach. So, you see, we have again used the term which determines the essence of the document which we have discussed.

Kornilov: Thank you for the interview, comrade minister.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI-ZHIVKOV TALKS

PM111411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Boris Averchenko "Commentator's Column": "Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] The official friendly visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to People's Poland has ended successfully. The visit, which took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere, has shown once again that internationalist and truly fraternal relations have become firmly established in the community of socialist states. Cooperation is constantly developing and deepening among them and becoming increasingly fruitful. Questions on the further development of bilateral ties and urgent problems of the international situation were discussed in the negotiations and talks held in Warsaw between W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and T. Zhivkov.

Like the other community members, Poland and Bulgaria implement a common policy of deepening socialist economic integration in every possible way, broaden production collaboration and specialization, and study and utilize each other's experience. They are united by common ideals and aims, and by the tireless struggle to strengthen peace on earth. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed by Bulgaria and Poland in 1948 and then again in 1967 is the reliable basis of the two countries' relations. It is rightly called the "Charter of Bulgarian-Polish Fraternity."

Thousands of indissoluble ties today link Poland and Bulgaria. They cooperate efficiently in all spheres of life -- politics, economics, science, and culture -- and actively participate in the international socialist division of labor. Their mutual trade turnover is constantly growing and had already exceeded R2 billion a year by the beginning of the current 5-year plan period.

During the Warsaw summit meeting, the sides agreed on the further broadening of cooperation and signed a long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties and countries attached special significance to questions of the contemporary situation in the world, which has been exacerbated as a result of the adventurist actions of reactionary U.S. and NATO circles. In the joint statement adopted on the results of the talks, the sides pointed out that together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, Poland and Bulgaria will implement the constructive proposals advanced in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration and in the joint statement of socialist countries' leading party and state figures. Poland and Bulgaria, the statement emphasizes, fully support the USSR's initiatives aimed at preserving peace, ending the arms race, and ensuring disarmament.

The talks and meetings in Warsaw convincingly confirmed the fraternal countries' determination to constantly strengthen the unity of the socialist community -- the decisive force in the struggle for peace.

TANJUG CITED ON PRC-SFRY TALKS ON RELATIONS

PM031047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's official visit to Yugoslavia is coming to an end.

According to a TANJUG agency report, the Chinese minister was received by M. Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; M. Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; and N. Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and also held talks with L. Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs.

According to the report, during the visit the sides discussed the development of bilateral relations as well as certain international questions.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH FINLAND MARKED

Moscow, Helsinki Celebrate

PM111151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Treaty Anniversary"]

[Text] The successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations accords with the two peoples' fundamental interests and serves the cause of peace, security, and detente. This was stated at a public meeting devoted to the 36th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland. It was held in Moscow 5 April.

The speakers emphasized that the strength and durability of the provisions and principles contained in the treaty concluded in 1948 are convincingly evidenced by the fact that it has already been extended ahead of schedule three times in an unchanged form. This document has stood the test of time, and is regarded by the Soviet and Finnish peoples as a most valuable joint asset which they are fully resolved to augment.

P. Vennamo, Finnish second finance minister and head of the "Finland-Soviet Union" society delegation, pointed out that the all-around, mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries is a graphic example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Finnish-Soviet relations, he emphasized, are of a truly all-embracing nature and are constantly being improved and developed. The strong traditions of good-neighborliness and friendship between our states are an important landmark in the organization of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

A.E. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the meeting.

Helsinki, 5 Apr -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 36th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was held here today. It was attended by President M. Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, members of the government, representatives of political parties, business circles, and the public, and also a Soviet delegation headed by RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov.

Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa gave a reception to mark the portentous date.

Presidium Cables Koivisto

PM111552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency, Mr Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland:

On the 36th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland, we send you and, through you, the Finnish people the cordial congratulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people.

The Soviet-Finnish treaty belongs among the most remarkable international documents concluded in the postwar period. Its signing marked the beginning of a new epoch in relations between the Soviet Union and Finland; mutual trust and sincere friendship have become firmly established between our countries and peoples on its basis, and fruitful cooperation is developing dynamically in various spheres.

The 1948 treaty has a stabilizing effect on the situation in the north of Europe and effectively serves the cause of security and peace on the continent as a whole. In the present complex international situation, Soviet-Finnish relations demonstrate with special cogency the vitality of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The new, ahead-of-schedule extension of the 1948 treaty, which took place during your official visit to the USSR, provided graphic evidence of the determination of our states and peoples to continue traveling the tested path of friendship and trust, and confirmed the confidence that all the principles and provisions of the 1948 treaty will continue to determine the political line to which our countries adhere in their bilateral and international cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Finland, and in the strengthening of peace and security.

Accept, Mr President, our best wishes for success in your responsible state activity and for prosperity and happiness for Finland's friendly people.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Koivisto Replies to Message

PM111556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Today is the 36th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union. This portentous day of relations between our countries gives me an opportunity to convey to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and, through it, to the friendly Soviet people warm congratulations and best wishes for successes on my own behalf and on behalf of all Finland's people.

It gives me profound satisfaction to point out that Finnish-Soviet relations, which are built on the strong foundation of the 1948 treaty, have attained a high level of development in terms of both volume and substance. For several decades now, cooperation between our countries has been yielding fruitful results for our countries and their peoples in the sphere of material and spiritual life. At the same time, it serves as a convincing example of relations between countries representing different social systems -- relations which are based on mutual trust and are functioning well.

Last year's extension of the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance by a full 20 years attests to the mutual determination to continue adhering to the time-tested policy of strengthening friendship in relations between our countries. Finland will promote in every possible way the preservation and further strengthening of trust between Finland and the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland

Helsinki Mayor Visits Moscow

PM111443 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A delegation from the Helsinki City Council headed by R. Ilaskivi, mayor of the Finnish capital, arrived in Moscow 6 April. It will take part in the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of friendly relations between Moscow and Helsinki.

At the airport, the delegation was met by V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and other officials.

SWEDEN ALLOWS NATO SHIP TO CALL AT PORT

LD112356 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Stockholm, April 11 -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reporting:

Swedish military command has permitted the British naval frigate Plymouth to call at the port of Karlskrona, which is out of bounds to all foreign ships.

The Swedish press writes that the British naval ship is taking part in the current NATO naval maneuvers, Baltic Operations-84, in the southern part of the Baltic Sea. Press reports say that the area of Karlskrona, the site of a major Swedish naval base, was officially announced closed two months ago.

Answering the question of the Swedish news agency TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA why a NATO naval ship taking part in military exercises was allowed to call at the closed port, H.G. Wessberg, a spokesman for the Swedish defense staff, said that the reason was that there was no other ports in the area where the Plymouth could repair the damage it sustained after being in a collision with a West German frigate also taking part in the NATO exercises. Meanwhile, according to the naval attache of the British Embassy in Sweden, the Plymouth received only slight damage which could not hinder it from continuing the journey.

Swedish journalist note that NATO ships have lately been making frequent visits to the ports of neutral Sweden. Only a few days ago, the U.S. destroyer Kidd, which took part in the invasion of Grenada and U.S. operations off the coast of Lebanon, called at the port of Stockholm. The progressive press writes in this connection that the frequent appearence of NATO naval ships off the coasts of Sweden is at variance with the Swedish policy of neutrality.

U.S., PORTUGAL DEVELOPING CLOSER MILITARY TIES

LD092135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Lisbon weekly JORNAL has reported that during a recent visit by Portuguese Prime Minister Soares to Washington, an agreement was reached for vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet to undergo technical servicing and repairs at Portuguese state shipyards in Lisbon and Setubal. The military workshops near Lisbon will service the fighter planes of the U.S. Marine air force. The implementation of this agreement, notes international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev, means that Portugal will become more than ever before a party to the realization of the Washington administration's plans. This country will turn into a very convenient rear base for the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Since the 6th Fleet is the frontline strikeforce of U.S. imperialism in the Mediterranean basin -- acting as a gendarme military force -- one may conclude that the strengthening of military links between Portugal and the United States will no doubt lead to the country's greater dependency on Washington's aggressive policy. It will also limit Portugal's freedom of movement in the international arena, particularly in relations with Third World states who will perceive Portugal as a common accomplice of the militarists from across the ocean. Who can vouch that there won't be U.S. naval ships with nuclear weapons on board visiting Portuguese ports?

As a result, the Portuguese ports which are convenient for shipping will turn into sources of military danger; breeding grounds of nuclear contagion, and targets for a response strike in case of military conflict.

Even during the fascist dictatorship, there were no U.S. nuclear weapons on Portuguese soil. Now when a government of Socialists and Social Democrats is in power, there appears a real threat that U.S. nuclear weapons will be based in Portugal, even if temporarily. Such a situation, of course, is not the result of the wishes of the Portuguese Government itself. The talk of some initiative being shown by the Portuguese side -- even if justified to some extent -- still represents, first and foremost, a smokescreen concealing the iron U.S. grip.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his replies to PRAVDA questions that the U.S. Administration continues to rely on military force, on achieving military superiority, and on forcing its own ways upon other peoples. The development of relations between the United States and Portugal confirms yet again that U.S. policy continues to be oriented toward exacerbating the military danger. It is obvious that behind Washington's peace-loving rhetoric it is impossible to trace -- despite all the will in the world -- even the slightest symptoms of a readiness to back up the peace-loving words with practical action. Quite the opposite: the United States is stepping up its military presence in southern Europe as well as in other regions.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN ENVOY LIEDERMANN

PM101129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Austrian Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 5 April, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Foreign minister, received H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR.

Some questions concerning the further development of Soviet-Austrian relations were touched on during the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT MOSCOW IN 'FEW DAYS'

NC121029 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Amman, April 12 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Moscow in the next few days, deputy Palestinian forces commander in chief Abu Jihad said today.

Mr Jihad, reported here by the Jordanian daily AD-DUSTUR, also warned that Palestinian commandos would carry out several attacks in Israeli-occupied territory in the coming days.

He added that there been no new contacts between the pro-'Arafat group in the PLO and Syria, which backs a faction opposed to Mr 'Arafat.

SOVIET WARSHIPS BEGIN VISIT TO TRIPOLI

PM111401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Apr -- A group of Soviet Navy ships consisting of the cruiser Zhdanov and the large ASW ship Sderzhannyy and commanded by Rear Admiral V.Ye. Selivanov has arrived in the Libyan port of Tripoli on an official friendly visit.

Rear Adm V.Ye. Selivanov paid an official visit to Mukhtar Armad (Deyra), secretary of the Tripoli People's Committee. In his greetings speech M.A. (Deyra) emphasized the great significance that the Libyan Jamahiriyah attaches to the development of friendship between the Libyan and Soviet peoples, who are linked by their common anti-imperialist positions. He spoke of the positive changes that have occurred in the Libyan capital since the 1969 revolution.

On the same day the commander of the group of Soviet Navy ships also paid an official visit to the commander of the Tripoli Naval Base.

MOSCOW TV ON EGYPT TIES, AN-NASIR REVIVAL

LD091219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 84

[From the "International Panorama "program presented by Nikolay Shishlin; video report from Cairo by Leonid Rassadin]

[Excerpts] [Rassadin] It has to be said that the imperialist aggression against Lebanon -- the scale of it -- shocked even official Egyptian circles. Egyptian-Israeli relations, including political relations were in effect frozen. And after the conclusion of new accords on strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv, the growth of anti-American feeling in Egypt became particularly marked. On the other hand, however, the Egyptian authorities continue to proclaim their devotion to Camp David and support the notorious Reagan plan for the Near East. Time alone will show if there will be radical changes in Cairo's policies which will serve the interests of the pan-Arab cause.

The Egyptian capital today has many aspects, some of them contradictory. The attempts by the As-Sadat regime to erase from the Egyptian memory the name of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, that outstanding politician, proved fruitless. His portraits have again appeared in Cairo. The attempts to consign Soviet-Egyptian friendship to oblivion were also in vain. An-Nasir furthered this friendship. Economic and commercial links between our two countries are developing.

[Shishlin -- in studio] The other day President Mubarak of Egypt, in an interview with a Beirut journal, said: I have said openly before, including to the Americans, that the Soviet Union is a great power and that it is not in our interests to be at odds with it. K.H. 'Ali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, speaks in similar vein. He says: The search for a Near East settlement must proceed with the Soviet Union's participation, without which it is impossible to settle conflicts in this part of the world. As you see, these are quite positive statements, and the complications in Soviet-Egyptian relations were not caused by Moscow's actions. If Cairo shows political goodwill, it is certainly quite possible that Soviet-Egyptian relations will take a turn for the better.

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY

PM111518 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 8 Apr 84 p 5

[USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute Deputy Director Aleksey Vasiliyev interview with Nikolay Zaborin: "A Storm Over the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] The situation in the Persian Gulf is the theme of an interview Aleksey Vasilyev, D.Sc. (History), deputy director of the African Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, granted to our correspondent. He is the author of many books on the Middle East problems. Published recently, in particular, were the fundamental work, "History of Saudi Arabia", and the journalistic book, "The Persian Gulf at the Peak of Trouble".

Q.: What made the Persian Gulf so significant for the economy of the West, notably the USA? What part does the region play in the American strategic plans?

A.: The Persian Gulf's role and significance in America's global strategy have been steadily rising. Therefore, many of Washington's foreign-policy concepts have been drawn up in conformity to that region or with account taken of the situation there. This is due to a number of factors. First, the Persian Gulf area accounts for two-thirds of the prospected oil resources of non-socialist countries, and oil production used to be 1,000 million tons a year. True, today the demand for oil has dropped and its extraction has declined, and the United States itself has practically discontinued importing liquid fuel from the region. However, the normal functioning of the economy of both Japan and Western Europe depends as before on the import of oil from the Persian Gulf zone.

Second, the oil states of Arabia have become one of the main exporters of capital, having invested over 300,000 million dollars abroad, chiefly in the USA. Third, this region has become a major goods importer, including colossal arms purchases. Fourth, the Persian Gulf zone is at the junction of three continents, and in the immediate proximity of the southern border of the USSR. Hence its growing role in the Pentagon's military strategy.

Q.: The buildup of the US military presence in the region started long before President Reagan. In 1980, the "Carter doctrine" was proclaimed, a doctrine aimed primarily at the Persian Gulf, which was declared a zone of the United States' "vital interests". It will be recalled that the Iranian revolution and the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan served as the pretext for the proclamation of the "Carter doctrine".

A.: Exactly: the pretext. The material foundation under the "Carter doctrine" was laid long before its official proclamation and long before the events in Iran and Afghanistan.

The secret presidential Directive 18 on the formation of a Rapidly Deployable Force, obviously intended for operations in the Persian Gulf zone, was signed as early as 1977. U.S. warships, now comprising one or two aircraft-carrier groups and landing craft with marines on board, were sent on regular patrolling missions in the Indian Ocean. The Diego Garcia military base was expanded and new ones were sought.

According to the Pentagon's schemes, the Rapidly Deployable Force had to be committed to action in case of "internal disorders in areas that are of vital importance for the USA", a blockade of the routes of oil supplies to the West, and the "invasion of enemy forces". The scenario most suitable for the USA envisaged that "some oil-producing country in the Middle East requests US interference", but even without such a request the interventionist forces were to be ready "to respond rapidly to any direct threat".

As under Carter, so today the USA uses deafening propaganda to justify its acts in a bid to make believe that the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf zone is about to be interrupted, stopped by the paw of the "Russian bear" or the crowds of "Moslem fanatics".

Q.: The myth of "Soviet expansionism" is not new and it looks as if it is rooted deep in the past. Western propaganda, for instance, often invokes some "historic striving of Russia towards the war seas", recalling even Peter the Great for the purpose.

A.: Here's an example of this propaganda. Some time ago, concerning the Persian Gulf, the TIME magazine wrote that the Soviet Union is doubtlessly interested in spreading its influence to the entire crisis-ridden zone. The state of things hasn't changed much since the times of tsarism, it said. In 1775, the supposed last will of Peter the Great was published, telling the Russian rulers: come as close as possible to Constantinople and India -- who rules there will rule the world, the magazine said.

As has been established by Soviet and French historians, Peter the Great's "political testament" was fabricated in the 18th century by the French adventurist D'Eon. The first time the fraud was published was not in 1775 but in 1812 on the personal instruction of Napoleon, who sought to justify his aggression against Russia by references to Russian "expansionist schemes". In the 19th century historiographers exposed the falsehood. But in November 1941, the "last will of Peter the Great" appeared simultaneously in several newspapers of the Third Reich, and nearly 40 years later the relay of lies was taken over by American propaganda.

However, lies and frauds cannot conceal the true state of affairs. If Washington were really interested in security in the Persian Gulf zone, it could find an appropriate basis for an agreement in the Soviet proposals of December 1980 on this question. The Soviet Union proposed, among other things, that foreign military bases not be set up in the Persian Gulf area or on the adjacent islands, that nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction not be sited there, that the countries of the region not have force used against them nor be threatened with it, not have interfered in their internal affairs, etc.

Q.: How has American policy towards the Persian Gulf countries changed under the Reagan administration?

A.: Pakistan has begun to appear more often in Washington's plans. Whereas previously it was given attention as a CENTO member, a counterbalance to non-aligned India, and a base for the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, now the Pakistani armed forces are also seen as a pro-American factor in the Persian Gulf zone. The USA concluded an agreement with Pakistan on military and economic aid to the tune of 3,200 million dollars, shutting its eyes to its nuclear programme.

Whole units of Pakistani servicemen are sent to the oil monarchies of Arabia where they play the part of a "Praetorian guard" or, using a more suitable term for the region, the role of Janizaries or Mamelukes of the local monarchs. In Saudi Arabia alone there are up to 20,000 Pakistan officers and men.

Q.: It seems that the Reagan administration has complemented the "Carter doctrine" in certain aspects.

A.: The Reagan administration's formulation of its approach to the affairs in the Persian Gulf zone have proceeded along two lines. One of them presupposed the formation of an anti-Soviet regional alliance from Egypt to Pakistan with the participation of Israel. It was expected that the Arab governments would shelve both the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem and unite against the "Soviet threat" with Israel under Washington's leadership. These plans, beginning with the projects for a Middle East command in the early 1950s, flopped. Even the Arab monarchies saw in Israel a threat to their interests and, at any rate, could not afford to discredit themselves by putting themselves on the same team with it. The new calls for this kind of an alliance made by Washington since April 1981 were left without an answer.

The second line was to complement the "Carter doctrine" with one essential element. In October 1981, Reagan declared that the USA will "not allow" Saudi Arabia to "become a new Iran"; it will not allow it to fall into the hands of "those who could stop the oil supplies that the West needs". Defence Secretary Weinberger specified the proposition, declaring that the circumstances in question would be a situation in which requests for help would be received from the Saudi Government. As the president said, this time these requests would be met.

Never before had Washington so overtly stated its readiness to intervene in another country with the aim of suppressing an objectionable people's movement.

How far-reaching the Pentagon's plans are became clear when, on January 1, 1983, the so-called Central Command (Centcom) was set up with temporary headquarters at the air base in Tampa, Fla. The sphere of action of this Pentagon subunit included 19 countries - from Pakistan to Kenya - as well as a large part of the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Centcom has at its disposal a 240,000-strong Rapidly Deployable Force, U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean, and an aircraft-carrier group. The region to which Centcom's action extends lies directly to the south of the Soviet border. The question is thus not merely one of setting up a command-and-staff superstructure for the Rapidly Deployable Force, but of the appearance of a ready-made staff mechanism for interference in the affairs of the countries of the region and for confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Q.: Pursuing its power politics in relation to the Persian Gulf Washington constantly asserts that it is upholding the interests of the "West as a whole" in that region. What does the situation look like if the region is seen, say, from the eyes of West Europeans?

A.: The importance of oil supplies from the Persian Gulf area for Western Europe is indisputable, considering that today Britain and Norway alone have been able to rid themselves of "oil dependence" thanks to the extraction of liquid fuel on the North Sea shelf. But when some people speak about the importance for the West European Ten of the import of oil from the OPEC countries, primarily from the Persian Gulf area, they tend to forget the flip side of the coin - the colossal export of West European goods to the OPEC countries, first and foremost to the Middle East. The trade exchange between the ten and the OPEC member-countries is now comparable to the former's trade with the United States. This signifies a substantial redistribution not only of economic but also political priorities in the sense of the need to maintain West European positions on the Middle East markets.

Lastly, one more circumstance. The West European countries in the 1970s became one of the main centres of attraction for the so-called surplus petrodollars accumulated in some Persian Gulf countries. The task of preserving the petrodollars on the West European monetary market and attracting new ones became an element of influence on the Middle East policy of the EEC countries and their relations with the USA.

To all appearances, in Western Europe and Japan it is felt that the excessively frank and widely advertised concerns of their senior partner for the "interests of the West" are in fact concerns for its own interests to the detriment of those of its allies. Reluctant to share the burden of American gambles, mistakes and failures in the name of "Atlantic solidarity", the West European allies in NATO (like Japan) nevertheless have not acquired their "own voice" in the Middle East. Obeying bloc discipline in the NATO framework, they have increasingly played up to Washington. The supreme NATO bodies passed decisions which actually extended the alliance's zone of operations to that region, while France, Britain and Italy took part in the USA abortive adventure in Lebanon. Britain also sent its warships to the Strait of Hormuz to support the American aircraft-carrier group.

Q.: Secretary of State Shultz recently proclaimed the "advent of a turning point" in American policy. "The New York Times" commented in this connection that this has to do with an absolutely new American doctrine legitimizing the military acts of the USA. What are its basic components?

A.: Vast areas are specifically proclaimed a "zone of American vital interests" and the USA, accordingly, "has commitments in many areas of the world". Again, currency is given to the "domino theory". Its classical example: suffice it for the USA to leave Lebanon, and the Middle East with its oil resources will "crumble", and following it, Europe will "perish", and the "enemy" will already be on the banks of the Mississippi. If so, US interference, including in the Persian Gulf zone, is more "legitimate" and "necessary" than ever before.

A particularly dangerous component of the doctrine is the "right" of the USA to forestall undesirable developments by delivering preventive strikes.

A hallmark of the doctrine is Washington's overt contempt for the institutions and norms of international law, which the USA has made references to in the past. Attacks are launched on the UN and the Nonaligned Movement, both of which place an emphasis on the need to establish law and order, and not brigandage in international relations.

Under these conditions the "nuclear aspect" appears even more menacing. It is indicative that when the USSR suggested that the nuclear powers undertake not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries which do not deploy, purchase or have them on their territory, Washington rejected this idea straight off. To a large extent this is because the use of nuclear weapons against the peoples of the developing countries is evidently already included in the operational plans of the Rapidly Deployable Force.

Q.: And now about forecasts. How do you visualize the further course of events in the region, taking account of the historical development of the Persian Gulf countries themselves and also the factors that are "external" for them?

A.: The Persian Gulf zone is in the process of terrifically rapid and painful change.

The people, tools, economic and social relations, and ideologies coexist, but, belonging to different historical epochs, they simultaneously clash with each other, destroy one another, and undergo modifications. The countries of the Persian Gulf area are overloaded with conflicts of a differing nature, strength and profundity - both those whose roots go back thousands of years and those which have literally arisen a few years ago. Involved in them are the main imperialist powers and the local tribal clans, the intelligence services and the mysterious religious communes, and the ambitions of the local monarchs, dictators, and Western statesmen.

In some countries the ideas of national liberation grow over into a propensity towards socialist orientation; in others the socio-political movements don religious, Moslem garb and use the slogans of a return to the "true Islam".

As we see, superimposed on this internal tension in the region are the imperial, expansionist plans of the USA. I will allow myself this comparison: the expression "on the beach" is current in the headquarters of both the Rapidly Deployable Force and the strategic forces of the USA. For some it means the actual shoreline of the Persian Gulf which they intend to capture. For others - a nuclear catastrophe, by analogy with Nevil Shute's novel On the Beach and Stanley Kramer's film of the same title, warning about the possibility of a nuclear apocalypse. Targeting the nuclear-capable Rapidly Deployable Force on beaches far from America, notably, the beaches of the Persian Gulf, the upper echelon of the American administration is prodding whole nations, if not all mankind, to the "beach".

Such is the most dangerous, monstrously dangerous aspect of the explosive situation in the Persian Gulf Zone, that oil reservoir of the world. But even if one were to digress from the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe, all the same no one will risk supposing a quiet development of events in that region where the flame of the Iranian-Iraqi war continues to rage. The region has been militarized so much, passions have been heated to such an extent, and Washington has made the stakes so high.

U.S., USSR AFRICAN POLICIES CONTRASTED

PM111413 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Apr 84 p 3

[Political observer Sergey Kulik "View of Events": "Africa's Friends and Enemies"]

[Text] These events came thick and fast. Soviet-Ethiopian talks were held in Moscow. K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the Commission To Organize the Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), exchanged speeches in the Kremlin. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, the USSR is not pursuing any interests in Africa that would conflict with the aspirations of the Africans themselves.

Just before that the U.S. Council on international affairs [name as published] met in Boston and Secretary of State G. Shultz made a program speech at its meeting entitled "The United States and Africa in the Eighties." Reiterating in no uncertain terms Reagan's thesis that "Africa is a sphere of U.S. vital interests" and attempting to validate it by saying that the African Continent has "tremendous strategic significance in terms of repulsing communism," the head of Washington's foreign policy department outlined the plan for the development of U.S. mutual relations with the developing countries. It is clear from the U.S. secretary of state's pronouncements that the United States is going to carry on intensifying the policy of pressuring the African states, pursuing a course of crude interference in their internal affairs, and also trying to involve these states in far-reaching militarist plans.

"A comparison between what was said in Moscow and what was said in Boston clearly does not favor the U.S. Administration," the Zimbabwe HERALD stated in this connection. "Whereas the Soviet Union continues to want Africa to be the way the Africans themselves want it to be, the United States is ignoring our interests and it wants to create an Africa that would be convenient for exploitation by U.S. monopolies." And the spearhead of the imperialists' intrigues is pointing at the African states that are pursuing an independent foreign policy course and following the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

Washington's policy toward Socialist Ethiopia is a graphic example of this. The termination of economic aid (which the United States lavished on the country when Addis Ababa was ruled by the corrupt imperial regime), efforts to get local reaction to rise up against people's power, aid to separatists and the kindling of a bloody military conflict in the Horn of Africa in order to weaken the Ethiopian revolution, espionage, and propaganda war -- this was the White House's reaction to the overthrow of the fuedal regime in the country, the distribution of land among the poorest strata of the peasants, the nationalization of industry, and the reorientation of Addis Ababa's foreign policy in line with sound, anti-imperialist positions. With nationwide backing and help from friends, the Ethiopian revolution was able to hold out. "The Ethiopian people," Mengistu Haile Mariam said in the Kremlin, "will never forget what it owes to the socialist countries, above all, to the Soviet Union marching in their vanguard, countries that came to our aid, following the principles of proletarian internationalism and carrying out their revolutionary duty, at a time when foreign aggressors and internal rection were trying to overturn our revolution."

The White House is pursuing a similar policy vis-a-vis Luanda and Maputo, a truly anti-African policy the ultimate purpose of which is to push the peoples of Angola and Mozambique off the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations and subject the countries' economies to capitalist diktat. The United States and its "privileged ally" -- racist South Africa -- are trying to impose their will on the peoples of southern Africa.

The current development of events in southern Africa has produced a multitude of sometimes incompatible assessments. But whatever orientation foreign policy observers adopt in their commentaries on the process of disengagement of Angolan and South African forces along the border with Namibia and the signing of the nonaggression agreement between Mozambique and South Africa, they all agree: the United States is behind the "diplomatic activity" in southern Africa. At the same time, the African press notes that the talks agreed to by Angola and Mozambique are a continuation of the struggle against racism by other means. They embarked on them with the deliberate intention of strengthening the progressive regimes in their countries and weakening the armed pressure on the part of imperialism and racism.

There was a malevolent reaction in Pretoria and a number of NATO capitals to the joint declaration by the Governments of Cuba and Angola published on 19 March at the end of the Havana visit by J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola. Having expressed "admiration of and solidarity with the heroic struggle being waged by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their sole legitimate representatives, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC), against the disgraceful apartheid regime," the two sides elaborated a realistic plan for the settlement of the situation in southern Africa. It contains, in particular, demands for a complete withdrawal of South African forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and the fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibia and also for an end to all U.S. and South African support for terrorists of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and any other puppet groupings. If these conditions are met, Cuba and Angola agree, at their own discretion and in accordance with their sovereign rights, to resume the stage-by-stage withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist military corps.

But racist Foreign Minister P. Botha called these constructive proposals of the Havana declaration "unacceptable." It is evident from his statement that Pretoria henceforth considers that it has the "right" to cancel former commitments to withdraw its forces from occupied southern parts of Angola. Reiterating the U.S. demand that a Namibian settlement be "linked" to the prior withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, he again demonstrated that, despite imperialist propaganda assertions, there are no fundamental changes in the policy of apartheid. The "peace" initiatives of South Africa and the United States, which is backing it, are tactical and to a large extent forced upon them, whereas their ultimate goals remain the same. "By sitting down at the negotiating table, South Africa is attempting to achieve what it was unable to achieve by military means," the Congolese paper MWETI rightly points out. "The aims of Pretoria, which is receiving increased assistance from Washington, are obvious: to perpetuate the apartheid system in South Africa and, in defiance of the decisions of the United Nations and the OAU, bring the racist regime out of international isolation, preserve and consolidate the West's positions in the Southern African subcontinent, and place their puppets in power in Namibia. All these aims are radically at odds with the interests of the African peoples."

What, then, is the way to a genuine solution of the problem of southern Africa? South African parriots give the same answer to this question. "The apartheid regime cannot be a builder of peace and justice," ANC President O. Tambo said. "The peoples of southern Africa know from their own bitter experience that peaceful coexistence is impossible between the forces of freedom and independence and the forces of racism and neocolonalism. Only the liberation of southern Africa can pave the way for stability and progress on the subcontinent. That is why the oppressed people of South Africa are utterly determined, under the leadership of the ANC, to step up the struggle against apartheid, using all possible methods, including armed action." The Namibian patriots are of the same opinion.

"The disengagement of Angolan and South African forces does not signify to us a cease-fire on Namibian territory," SWAPO President Sam Nujoma pointed out. "We are not expecting any outside forces to liberate us. Therefore, we will continue our just struggle."

The confirmation by the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and other African countries of solidarity with liberation movements in southern Africa acquires fundamental significance in these conditions. With the support of all the forces of peace and progress the continent's peoples can rebuff any imperialist intrigues. "As for the Soviet Union," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko said, "It continues to firmly support Angola, Mozambique, and the other 'front-line' states as well as the fighters for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism."

S. AFRICA'S POLICY TOWARD NEIGHBORS CRITICIZED

PM111316 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Pilyatskin "International Commentary": "The Dagger in the Olive Branch"]

[Text] The South African dagger, temporarily camouflaged with an olive branch by Pretoria, has been drawn again. Submitting the draft budget for the new fiscal year to a parliamentary session in Cape Town, S. Horwood, minister of finance, announced that the country's military appropriations will increase by 21.4 percent and total 3.7 million rand. At the same time he cynically swept aside as "unrealistic" all hopes for a reduction of these appropriations in connection with "peace initiatives" in the region.

In other words, the apartheid regime not only has no intention of abandoning its aggressive course with its constant saber rattling within the earshot of Angola, Mozambique, and other "front-line" states, but plans to further accelerate the fly-wheel of militarization which is already running at full speed in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. The kind of "realism" that the minister of finance spoke about in parliament, leaves no doubt about the fact that in their "dialogue" with independent Africa the RSA rulers continue to gamble mainly on force.

As for the expatiation about "good will" which comes from Pretoria at the same time -- not even the Western press takes it seriously. Thus the London magazine THE ECONOMIST, analyzing the latest events in southern Africa, ascribes them directly to the factor of a "crude show of strength on the part of the RSA" and its constant strategy of destabilization with regard to Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, and other countries of the region. What Botha and his associates hope to achieve by means of the "stick and carrot" policy, that is to say, the lure of "constructive cooperation," is stated plainly. Stubbornly ignoring the growing opposition to apartheid in the RSA itself, unwilling to face realities which testify to the regime's deep crisis and the impasse into which it has led the country, the South African racists are trying to turn the neighboring peoples, one by one, into "hostages" of calm in the RSA.

It is not difficult to notice that this plan is based on the notorious doctrine of "international terrorism" whose author, as is known, is the present incumbent of the White House. According to this doctrine a people's national liberation struggle is nothing but "intrigues by external terrorist forces." All that is needed to put an end to the "disturbances" is to bar these forces' paths.

Sheer illusions! The struggle of the population of South Africa -- and this has again been said with utmost clarity in the recent pronouncements of the leadership of the African National Congress -- is exclusively the internal affair of the country's oppressed majority.

The inhuman apartheid system, oppression, and exploitation -- these are the causes of the profound social break-up in the RSA. The patriotic forces there are waging a struggle for freedom, employing various methods, including the use of arms, and this struggle is assuming an increasingly broad scale.

The Namibians, too, against whom the many-thousands-strong RSA Army has been rolled out, are fighting for liberation from racist oppression and for national self-determination. With the connivance of the United States and other NATO members, Pretoria is doing its utmost to sabotage UN decisions on granting independence to Namibia and to thwart the implementation of the said UN decisions. And recently W. van Niekerk, the racist placeman in Windhoek went as far as to say that "he sees no way" of this question being solved in the near future.

"This was the first time," THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "that a South African official publicly rejected the UN plan for granting independence to Namibia...." The newspaper only omits to say what brought about Pretoria's latest "hardline move." The fact is that having gathered a whole bouquet of congratulations from its U.S. guardians and other Western patrons in recent days on account of the "peace initiatives" in southern Africa, the RSA bosses have decided that they can permit themselves to stop acting the diplomats.

To the accompaniment of the militarist fanfares of the announced budget, a new challenge has been issued to the United Nations over the Namibian question, and the South African minister law and order (they actually have one in the RSA!) has again come out with threats against the "front-line" countries. In short -- not a single leaf remains on the South African "olive branch". Not even a fig leaf.

U.S. ACTIONS CONCERNING NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

Reagan Authorized Mining

LD100453 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpts] An NBC reporter has quoted high-ranking officials in Washington as saying that back on November 21st last year President Reagan signed a directive to provide funds for mining Nicaraguan ports. By this movement seven foreign ships and two Nicaraguan fishing boats have struck mines that were planted by American mercenaries. Here is a commentary by Maksim Teplov:

The recent Security Council debate on the problem brought convincing proof to strong international resentment at the mining of foreign ports. The only Security Council member to oppose the resolution -- in fact to veto it -- was the United States. The veto gave fresh support to widespread suspicions of U.S. involvement in the mining operations in Nicaraguan territorial waters.

In fact, the United States is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. At the President's insistence Congress has repeatedly allocated tens of millions of dollars for this war. One of the federal institutions, the Central Intelligence Agency, is recruiting, training, arming, and infiltrating mercenaries into Nicaragua to attack communities, destroy property, and murder civilians. The aim of these actions -- and the White House is anything but secretive about it -- is to bring down the Nicaraguan Government. What this amounts to is state terrorism by the Reagan administration, and the mining of Nicaraguan ports is part of this terrorism.

Formally, the responsibility for the mining has been claimed by an organization of CIA-hired counterrevolutionaries known as the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces. But virtually the responsibility for the acts of terrorism, which have already [words indistinct] on sailors and ships from Panama, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Britain, as well as Nicaragua, rests with the United States Administration. The mercenaries have owned up that they are backed by the CIA, from which they are receiving money, weapons, and technical means, including those necessary to lay mines.

An investigation carried out by experts of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has shown that the mines planted in the country's ports are commercially produced weapons, and the Pentagon has them in its arsenal. An investigation into the mining pattern has indicated that the operation was performed by professionals. In some instances the mines were delivered with the help of aircraft and submarines. The CIA hirelings could do the job only with American involvement. After all, they don't have aircraft or submarines of their own.

Weinberger Denial Hit

LD091851 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, in a televised speech has flatly denied U.S. involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan ports. We bring you a commentary by our observer Mikhail Glebov:

The defense secretary maintained that the United States was taking no part in military operations against Nicaragua. He spoke with a dramatic uplift in his voice. But the odds were against him. No sooner had he finished his speech than news came in a flash from Nicaragua's neighbor, Costa Rica: The authorities there had discovered a crashed DC-3 American transport plane; on board there were weapons and ammunition for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries; the aircraft had been piloted by four Americans who died in the crash.

The news from Costa Rica supplied fresh and incontrovertible proof of U.S. involvement in military operations against Nicaragua, but even if this news had not come Weinberger had set out to do an impossible piece of job [as heard], trying to deny the obvious. By the time he spoke the American NBC television network had reported that President Reagan back in November last year had signed a directive about the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Senator Leahy, who sits on the Select Committee on Intelligence, said the Senate had been informed of the mining operation. It became known that mines had been dropped from a CIA ship not far from Nicaraguan shores. Several merchant ships from various countries, including a Soviet tanker, have struck these mines to date.

In general Washington's secret war against Nicaragua ceased to be a secret long ago, and no assurances by Weinberger can conceal the truth. With American aid supporters of the [word indistinct] deposed dictator Somoza, who fled from Nicaragua to neighboring Honduras have been able to form military groups. These contras have got American supplied weapons and have been trained in American established camps.

To deny these actions would be silly. Therefore American politicians are trying to explain them. They assert that Nicaragua is a troublemaker in the region, and they say that American pressure is designed to make it mend its ways.

But how can one possibly accuse Nicaragua of trouble-making when it is proposing a realistic way to normalization? The Sandinista government has proposed agreeing about an immediate halt to any military strife in the area and has offered to consider a non-aggression treaty with Honduras. It has also called for ending military support for all antigovernment forces in the region.

The American reply has been dead silence and continued provocations in what bears proof to essentially one thing: the Reagan administration's unwillingness to see the tension defused. The Sandinista revolution as such is unpalatable to it. Under Somoza, Nicaragua was all dominated by American corporations. Now Washington hates to see the Nicaraguans deciding to be masters of their country and refusing to live an American ordained way of life. For this reason it stops at nothing with regard to Nicaragua, as it openly says its goal is to destroy the Sandinista revolution. None other than the CIA director, Casey, has told Congress that his agency is doing everything possible to topple the Nicaraguan Government.

So, when all has been said and done and the defense secretary goes on television and tries to deny everything, he is indeed addressing himself to an impossible job.

Shultz Defends Intervention

LD071431 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 7 TASS — Correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reporting:

Speaking in an interview with the television company NBC, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz again defended Washington's "right" to intervene in the affairs of Central American nations.

George Shultz attacked the Nicaraguan Government and at the same time spoke with approval of the recent Senate decision to allocate 61.7 million dollars to the Salvadoran regime in additional military aid. Secretary of state said that the administration would continue to work to get the House of Representatives approve the allocation of 21 million dollars — okayed by the U.S. Senate a few days ago — for escalating subversive CIA operations against revolutionary Nicaragua.

George Shultz once again came out in favor of a review of the 1973 War Powers Act. The act, passed in the wake of Washington's military adventure in Vietnam, theoretically empowers the Congress to "restrict" the U.S. President in his use of American Armed Forces abroad without the sanction of the legislative power.

Despite that legislation, the U.S. Government acts in such a way as if no such law existed and sends U.S. troops to different parts of the world on aggressive missions. It follows from George Shultz's interview that the White House and the Department of state would nonetheless like to review or cancel the War Powers Act altogether to legalise aggression against sovereign states.

Mining Strategy Fails

LD111942 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 11 Apr 84

["Thoughtless Adventurism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 11 April TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Yurov writes:

"You can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." The Reagan administration can now see from its own experience the correctness of the famous maxim of the great American Abraham Lincoln, who warned persons in positions of authority that to hide the truth from the people was an exercise in futility. The whole wide world has seen how the big lie, used by the U.S. President to mislead public opinion and make the Americans support his "big stick" policy in the international arena, Central America, in particular, has utterly collapsed like a house of cards.

The Reagan administration which announced that its foreign policy goal was to combat "international terrorism", which broadly publicised its "high morale standards", its allegiance to "freedom and democracy", "legality", "international law" has actually been found guilty of violating elementary rights of international law and pursuing the policy of armed banditry and state terrorism. The verdict came from no other than the U.S. Senate when an overwhelming majority of the senators (84 vs. 12) approved a resolution urging the White House to put an end to U.S. participation in the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

The voting was preceded by heated debates in the Senate on the issue of U.S. policy in Central America. These were sparked off by press reports to the effect that the mining of Nicaraguan ports which imperils the freedom of international merchant shipping was conducted with the knowledge and sanction of senior Washington officials. Specifically well-documented stories which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, NEWSWEEK and other newspapers and magazines showed that such an illegal and openly hostile act as the peacetime mining of the ports of the sovereign country with which the U.S.A. maintains diplomatic relations was conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency following a personal sanction from the U.S. President last February.

In an effort to dampen criticism the White House resorted to its time-tested weapons -- the lie. Administration officials made statements alleging that the press reports were unfounded. The lie, however, was short-lived. Trying to prevent the International Court of Justice from examining Nicaragua's complaint about the illegal actions of the U.S.A., Washington made a statement to the effect that the United States refused to recognize for a term of two years the jurisdiction of that court -- the highest body of justice within the United Nations framework -- with respect to disputes between the U.S.A. and any of the Central American countries. This unprecedentedly cynical and arrogant demarche has dotted all "i's" and crossed all "t's", for it convinced even those who were in doubt that Washington's deeds were at variance with its words.

According to press report, Washington's maneuvering drew fast and fierce reaction from Congress. Resolutions calling upon the administration to stop mining Nicaraguan ports were submitted both in the House of Representatives and the Senate. More than one hundred representatives addressed a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz demanding an end to the escalation of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. Senators, representatives and all leading contenders to democratic presidential nomination denounced Washington's policy of banditry. The U.S. Administration hurriedly sent CIA Director William Casy to Capitol Hill on a trouble-shooting mission. Congress, however, refused to listen to his line of argumentation. Even Reagan's allies from the Republican Party joined the ranks of his critics. For example, ultra conservative Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee Barry Goldwater denounced the mining of ports as a violation of international law and an act of war.

He accused the U.S. Administration of staging that grave provocative act fraught with the danger of war without consulting even those Senate Committees whose task was to monitor CIA operations.

Western Europe received the news about CIA's involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan ports as a fresh example of dangerous recklessness of the present U.S. leadership. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described U.S. actions as a serious threat to the safety of international shipping. The British press ridiculed Washington's purported "concern for the freedom of shipping operations" used by the U.S.A. to justify its massive military buildup in the Persian Gulf threatening the nations of the region. Governments of Canada, Holland, France, Belgium and other countries condemned Washington's policy, too. Some of them came out in favor of considering help to Nicaragua in clearing its ports from mines.

The American television company NBC noted that even the closest allies of the United States showed no support for the U.S. Administration's policy of mining Nicaraguan ports.

It seems that the Reagan administration has become fossilised in its pathological hatred for the countries which choose freedom and independence and continues to rely heavily on brute military force. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the Pentagon is now working on emergency plans of a direct military intervention in Central America in case the current strategy of defeating the leftist forces in the region fails.

Brute Force Against Nicaragua

PM111257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own political observer V. Matveyev article: "This Kind of War..."]

[Text] At a White House press conference on 4 April, the President was asked whether he was disturbed by the possibility of a widening of the conflict in Central America as a result of mines off the Nicaraguan shore, which could blow up freighters or other ships sailing in that region. "I do not intend to give an assessment of the tactics being used in this kind of war," the President replied.

Such "coyness"! What was that if not an assessment, or, more precisely, a cynical, self-exposing acknowledgment from the lips of the U.S. leader that his government is resorting once again to brute force against a sovereign state!

The mining of the waters off the Nicaraguan coast is the latest defiant step by the American Administration in a succession of such acts of banditry. It transpires, as the media are now reporting in the United States, that a directive was signed in the White House back on 21 November last year appropriating funds for the carrying out of this operation, which was entrusted to the CIA.

As a result, a number of foreign ships sailing in those waters have been damaged in the last 2 months by the mines placed there. The Soviet tanker Lugansk was also damaged by an explosion, in connection with which the USSR Government made a firm protest to the U.S. Government.

Some 13 members of the UN Security Council voted a few days ago for a draft resolution proposed by Nicaragua, which requires that the United States immediately cease the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Britain abstained and the United States used its veto.

Washington's political isolation is plain, but, unquestionably, new energetic efforts are required by all governments interested in observing the norms of international law if the high-handed militarists in command posts across the ocean are to be called to order.

The stance adopted by countries close to the United States and its allies is, for obvious reasons, of considerable significance here. Ships belonging to Japan and Netherlands number among the ships damaged by mines placed by the United States off the Nicaraguan coast. But have those countries' governments raised their voices in protest against Washington's violation of the main principle of the common (publichniy) law of the sea -- the freedom of the high seas, according to which all states and peoples have equal right to use the world's oceans? No, nothing has been heard.

The near future will tell what kind of effect the initiative -- the appeal to West European countries aimed at the adoption of urgent measures and specific actions to restore and maintain free access to all Nicaraguan ports -- made by Claude Cheysson, French minister of external affairs, will have. What one can say is that, although, according to British press reports, official circles in London reacted unfavorably to Washington's militarist acts against Nicaragua, the British representative in the UN Security Council did not vote for the cessation of these acts, but "abstained."

It is not just one small sovereign country in Central America which is being challenged, however, but the whole world community. What else can the world expect if the unrestrained transatlantic militarists are allowed to deal out arbitrary rule at sea, on land, and in the air! It is the duty of all governments and states aware of what is at stake on this occasion to call these circles to order and to defend the inviolability of the basic principles of international law.

It is appropriate to recall that in the second half of the thirties the fascist powers, in connection with their intervention in Spain, began to threaten the freedom of navigation on the Mediterranean in peacetime, employing means similar to those which the U.S. imperialist circles are now using in their actions against Nicaragua. And at that time the aggressors brandished the bogey of a "communist threat" in the same way that they are now hurling abuse on the banks of the Potomac against the peoples of the Caribbean and Central America, who are fully determined to be masters in their own house.

In the U.S. centers of power they are doubling and trebling their stake as they encounter failures in their "big stick" policy. This policy did not bring its instigators laurels in the past; today it is all the more futile.

SOVIETS OF NATIONALITIES, UNION LIST OFFICIALS

PM120902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed "Information Report on the USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, opened in Moscow 11 April 1984.

The first session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened at the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers Hall of Sessions in the Kremlin at 1000. On the motion of Deputy S.A. Shalayev, speaking on instructions from the Council of Elders, the session was opened by T.N. Khrennikov, one of the oldest deputies in the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of Nationalities then proceeded to elect the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and his deputies.

Deputy A.E. Voss was elected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, and Deputies T.D. Adam-Yusupov, Yu.V. Bondarev, F. Toirova, and (?Ye. Ya.) Lobacheva were elected deputy chairmen of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of Nationalities approved the session's agenda and standing orders and elected a Credentials Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Deputy O.S. Miroshkhin was elected chairman of the Credentials Commission.

The first session of the Soviet of the Union was held at the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers Hall of Sessions at 1200. At the proposal of Deputy A.A. Titarenko, speaking on instructions from the Council of Elders, the session was opened by B.Ye. Paton, one of the oldest deputies in the Soviet of the Union.

The Soviet of the Union then elected the chairman of the Soviet of the Union and his deputies.

Deputy L.N. Tolkunov was elected chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and Deputies P.P. Grishkyavichus, O.S. Kulova, B.Ye. Paton and Kh.A. Narmatova were elected deputy chairmen.

Having approved the session's agenda and standing orders, the Soviet of the Union elected a Credentials Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Deputy K.S. Demirchyan was elected chairman of the Credentials Commission.

The following agenda was approved at separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities at the proposal of the chambers' chairmen, speaking on instructions from the Councils of Elders:

1. Election of Credentials Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.
2. Formation of the Standing Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.
3. Election of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
4. Formation of the USSR Council of Ministers.
5. On the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.
6. On the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools.
7. Formation of the USSR People's Control Committee.

8. Election of the USSR Supreme Court.
9. Appointment of USSR Prosecutor General.

The procedure for examining the questions included in the agenda was also determined.

The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers Hall of Sessions at 1400. A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, was in the chair.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report from O.S. Miroshkhin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the verification of the credentials of deputies elected to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The following resolution was adopted:

"Having examined the submission of the Credentials Commission, the Soviet of Nationalities, in accordance with Article 110 of the USSR Constitution, resolves:

"To recognize the credentials of 749 Soviet of Nationalities deputies elected 4 March 1984."

The Soviet of Nationalities then adopted resolutions on the chamber's Standing Commissions on the basis of a report by Deputy A.F. Ryuytel. The following commissions were elected:

Legislative Proposals Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- V.P. Mironov.
Foreign Affairs Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- B.N. Ponomarev.
Plan and Budget Commission consisting of 45 deputies. Chairman -- N.I. Maslennikov.
Industry Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- A.V. Vlasov.
Energy Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- Ye.P. Velikhov.
Transport and Communications Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- I. Dzhabbarov.
Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- N.A. Chitanava.
Agro-Industrial Complex Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- I.A. Mozgovoy.
Science and Technology Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- V.A. Kotelnikov.
Consumer Goods and Services to the Population Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- G.G. Bartoshevich.
Housing and Municipal Services Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- V.A. Zgurskiy.
Health and Social Security Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- N.M. Makhmudova.
Public Education and Culture Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- P.N. Fedoseyev.
Commission of Women's Work and Life and the Protection of Mother and Child consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- L.P. Lykova.
Youth Affairs Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- K.M. Aukhadiyev.
Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- V.A. Grebenyuk.

The second session of the Soviet of the Union took place at 1500 in the Great Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The Soviet of the Union heard the report of K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the review of credentials of deputies elected to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The following resolution was adopted:

"Having examined the submission of the Credentials Commission, in accordance with Article 110 of the USSR Constitution, the Soviet of the Union resolves:

"To recognize the credentials of the 750 deputies elected to the Soviet of the Union on 4 March 1984."

The Soviet of the Union then adopted resolutions on the chamber's Standing Commissions on the basis of the report of Deputy I.P. Kalin. The following commissions were elected:

Legislative Proposals Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- Ye.K. Ligachev.
Foreign Affairs Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- M.S. Gorbachev.
Plan and Budget Commission consisting of 45 deputies. Chairman -- V.A. Masol.
Industry Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- K.G. Vayno.
Energy Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- L.A. Gorshkov.
Transport and Communications Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- I.Ye. Klimenko.
Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- K.M. Bagirov.
Agro-Industrial Complex Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- G.P. Razumovskiy.
Science and Technology Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- I.A. Glebov.
Commission for Consumer Goods and Services to the Population consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- V.P. Orlov.
Housing and Municipal Services Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- B.V. Konoplev.
Health and Social Security Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- I.N. Blokhina.
Public Education and Culture Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- T.U. Usubaliyev.
Commission on Women's Work and Life and the Protection of Mother and Child consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- Z.P. Pukhova.
Youth Affairs Commission consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- A.A. Logunov.
Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources consisting of 35 deputies. Chairman -- S.K. Grossu.

The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of Deputy O.K. Antonov, general designer at the USSR Ministry of the Aviation Industry and Hero of Socialist Labor, who died on the eve of the opening of the USSR Supreme Soviet's first session.

The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities took place at 1700 in the Great Kremlin Palace.

L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, was in the chair.

The USSR Supreme Soviet embarked on the election of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy M.S. Gorbachev took the floor.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he put forward a proposal on the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which was supported by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group and by the Councils of Elders.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The USSR Supreme Soviet then unanimously elected Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and elected the deputy chairmen, secretary, and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, then spoke.

The chairman read out the USSR Council of Ministers statement on the USSR Government's relinquishing its powers to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took the floor, and submitted on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee a proposal supported by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group and the Councils of Elders of the chambers to reappoint Deputy N.A. Tikhonov chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and to instruct him to submit proposals on the composition of the USSR Government for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on this question.

A report on the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree was delivered by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees and adopted the appropriate laws.

The session continues.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEMBERS LISTED

PM121032 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 12 April Morning Edition publishes on pages 1-2 the 1,200-word USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Election of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," dated 11 April. The resolution reports the election of the following to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, giving in each case the electoral okrug represented by the appointee:

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

First deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo;

Deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- Mikhail Alekseyevich Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Bayken Ashimovich Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Pavel Georgiyevich Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ivan Petrovich Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Petr Yakubovich Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Temirbek Khudaybergenovich Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gaibnazar Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Babken Yesayevich Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Bally Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Arnold Feodorovich Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- Tengiz Nikolayevich Menteshashvili;

Members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- Nikolay Gennadiyevich Basov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences P.N. Lebedev Physics Institute and chairman of the All-Union Znaniye Society Board; Rimma Aleksandrovna Gavrilova, weaver at the Vyazniki Industrial Linen Textiles Production Association; Rasul Gamzatovich Gamzatov, writer, chairman of the Dagestan ASSR Writers Union Board, and secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gitalov, tractor team leader on the XX Syezd KPSS Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Oblast's Novoukrainskiy Rayon; Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Georgiy Mikhaylovich Yegorov, chairman of the All-Union DOSAAF Central Committee; Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, first secretary of Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom; Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; Nikolay Anatolyevich Zlobin, comprehensive team leader at the No 111 Construction Administration of the Zelenogradstroy Construction and Installation Production Association; Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Viktor Maksimovich Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Nadezhda Pavlovna Otke, chairman of Chukotsk Okrug Ispolkom; Nina Nikolayevna Ryzhova, electric welder at the Podolsk Ordzhonikidze Machine-Building Plant; Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Rudolf Nikolayevich Stakheyev, extraction [ochistnaya] team leader at the "Nagornaya" Mine of the Gidrougol Production Association, Novokuznetsk; Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Womens' Committee; Gumer Ismagilovich Usmanov, first secretary of Tatar CPSU Obkom; Inamzhon Buzrukovich Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Midkhat Zakirovich Shakirov, first secretary of Bashkir CPSU Obkom; Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The newspaper publishes on page 3 photographs of all the aforementioned people with the exception of Chernenko, whose picture is carried on the front page.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11-12 APR PROCEEDINGS

IZVESTIYA Report

PM120918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Devote Labor and Knowledge to the Party and the Motherland; Joint Session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities"]

[Excerpts] The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened today at 1700 in the Grand Kremlin Palace, in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies and guests greeted Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov and Ryzhkov with stormy and prolonged applause. The session was chaired by Deputy Tolkunov. The session began studying the next item on the agenda, the election of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The floor was given to Deputy Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Deputy M.S. Gorbachev's Speech

Comrade Deputies! On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee I submit for your attention a proposal, supported by the party group of the Supreme Soviet and the Councils of Elders of the chambers, to elect Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (stormy, prolonged applause; all stand)

This issue was examined yesterday at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Relying on the experience of party and state construction in the past years, proceeding from the supreme interests of the Soviet society and state, the Central Committee plenum unanimously found it necessary that the general secretary of our party Central Committee, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, should concurrently hold the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (prolonged applause)

This decision is inseparably linked with the guiding role of the Communist Party in our society, as endorsed in the Constitution of the USSR, and with the fact that the party has determined and is determining the main directions in the activity of all elements of the political system, above all, of the Soviet state. Practice over many years has convincingly proved that realization of party policy in state activity has been and remains a major condition for successfully resolving social and economic tasks, perfecting developed socialism, enhancing the role and authority of soviets of people's deputies at all levels, and broadening and deepening socialist democracy.

Simultaneous performance by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the functions of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is of immense importance for pursuing the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The representation of our supreme state interests by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the international arena convincingly reflects the fact that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is inseparable from the course of the Communist Party, whose fundamental principles were formulated in the Peace Program worked out by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, and by subsequent party Central Committee plenary meetings.

Communists, all Soviet people, know Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as a steadfast fighter for communism and peace, a tested leader of the Leninist type, possessing remarkable political and organizational abilities and vast life experience.

For many years, taking a direct part in shaping and putting into life the political course of our party, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has been giving all his energy and knowledge to promoting our motherland's economic and defensive might, to raising the people's well-being. He knows well from his own experience the sphere of activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the work of deputies, the special features of the development of the system of soviets, and development of legislation. He has made a considerable contribution to elaborating the theory and practice of socialist democracy, perfecting the state apparatus, strengthening ties of party and local government bodies with the working masses.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko headed the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Under his leadership that commission energetically pursued the foreign policy course of our party and state. The immense work being done by the CPSU to lessen international tension, to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear war and to promote world peace is connected in a most direct manner with his activity.

The speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the February and yesterday's plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and his address to the electorate of Moscow's Kuybyshev district contain an extensive constructive program for the socioeconomic and political development of our country and for improving the international situation. That program is wholeheartedly supported by the Soviet people and by the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. It is highly appreciated by the world public.

All this, comrade deputies, makes it possible to express the firm confidence that the election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will greatly promote the common cause and the accomplishment of the colossal tasks facing us today, and make it possible successfully to pursue the foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state. (prolonged applause)

Comrade Gorbachev submitted proposals on the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy chairmen, and on the secretary and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the deputies attention. The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The hall greeted this decision with stormy applause. The deputies then elected deputy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The deputy chairmen, secretary and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium were elected. The floor was passed to Comrade Chernenko. The deputies and guests rose to their feet and greeted him with prolonged applause.

The chairman of the session read out a statement he had received from Deputy Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In accordance with Article 129 of the USSR Constitution, the USSR Council of Ministers considers its duties to have expired and lays down its powers before the newly-elected USSR Supreme Soviet. The USSR Council of Ministers asks you to bring this statement to the attention of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The floor was given to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was greeted by warm applause:

Deputy K.U. Chernenko's Speech

Comrade deputies! We have to decide the question of the appointment of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the party Central Committee, permit me to submit for your attention a proposal, supported by the party group of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Councils of Elders of the chambers, to reappoint Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. (prolonged applause) If this proposal is accepted by you, comrade deputies, it will be possible to ask Comrade Tikhonov to submit a proposal on the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrades, our government, whose composition will be approved at the session, today faces major and serious tasks. Foremost among these is the successful completion of the 5-year plan. The 11th 5-Year Plan has now reached an extremely crucial stage in the fulfillment of those large-scale integrated programs on which the growth of the economy and defense might of our motherland and the raising of the material and spiritual living standards of our people depend. At the same time it is already necessary now to carry out the most vigorous work on the formation of the new, 12th 5-Year Plan. The issue here is to devote constant attention to the further improvement of planning and management, to the improvement of our entire economic machinery, while consistently bringing about a decisive transfer of public-sector production onto the path of intensive development. And, finally, we must carry out an active foreign policy aimed at ensuring favorable conditions for the life and work of the Soviet people and the fraternal countries of socialism, delivering mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, and at consoldiating peace and international security. (prolonged applause)

A USSR Supreme Soviet decision unanimously took note of the USSR Council of Ministers statement about relinquishing its powers before the newly-elected USSR Supreme Soviet, and approved the work of the USSR Government.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov was appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was instructed to present to the USSR Supreme Soviet a proposal on the composition of the USSR Government. The USSR Council of Ministers was instructed to continue to fulfill its duties until the formation of a new government by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session discussed the question of confirming the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report was delivered by Deputy Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The USSR Supreme Soviet confirmed the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and adopted the appropriate laws.

The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities ended.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation will continue its work 12 April.

Chernenko Speech

LD111702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Speech by Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Konstantin Chernenko at joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities in Moscow on 11 April -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I think that I will express the feelings of all the members of the newly elected Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in sincerely thanking the CPSU Central Committee and all of you, comrade deputies, for the high level of trust shown in us. [applause]

We understand very well that this trust obliges us to devote all of our strength, knowledge and experience to the service of our own party, the Soviet people and our socialist homeland. Allow me to express to you the very deepest gratitude for the great honor of being elected chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]

I am fully aware of the immense responsibility that the fulfillment of these duties entails at the present moment. Now, as never before, what is needed are major, carefully considered decisions and great organizational work in order to raise substantially the effectiveness of the economy and, on this basis, constantly to improve the living conditions of all Soviet people.

Foreign policy demands constant activity, firmness and consistency in the search for ways to achieve sensible agreements. It is directed at overcoming international tension, ensuring security and our state interests in the world arena and upholding peace throughout the world.

In all of our affairs aimed at improving developed socialism, the USSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium and standing commissions have a vast role to play. They are doing a great deal of work in the sphere of economic, social and cultural construction, the development of legislation and in foreign policy. It seems that a particular place in their activity should be occupied by work in guiding the soviets at all levels, in intensifying the review of the implementation of decisions, of the activity of the management organs, in the struggle to raise discipline and the level of organization and responsibility at every section of work. Here there is a broad field for raising the activity and initiative of each deputy. Those elected by the people accumulate the experience, wisdom and creative energy of the people. The pulse of the work of our supreme organ of power, its efficacy and effectiveness depends on their total and individual contribution. So, let us all together work in such a way that this pulse will beat evenly and precisely, ensuring the successful solution of the tasks of our internal development and of the struggle for peace and international security.

Lately there has been a noticeable increase in the labor and public activity of the masses. This is a direct result of the work we have unleashed in the sphere of the economy and ideological-political education.

An improvement of all aspects of the activity of the soviets, work on the further improvement of socialist democracy and the entire political system of our society would actively serve this aim. As was noted at yesterday's plenum of the Central Committee, there are still many untapped reserves in the work of the soviets. It is necessary to do everything within our power to put them into use.

Particular attention should be paid to the role which the soviets can and should play in our economic affairs and in improving the system of managing the economy. It is important that they should carry out more actively their supervisory functions and display a more exacting attitude toward organizations and officials accountable to them. The legislative, executive and supervisory activity of the soviets should serve to organize and develop the energy of the masses. This demands that even greater attention be paid to the real interests and requests from the working people and, consequently, the eradication of instances of formal attitudes and red tape which, unfortunately, still exist in the work of the soviets.

I think that we will be acting correctly if, guided by the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee, we set ourselves the following basic task for the near future: To strive persistently to ensure that the constitutional rights of the soviets are fully used, that the organs of our people's power effectively ensure the most active, conscious and interested participation of the working people in managing the national economy and all the affairs of society and the state.

In conclusion, allow me once again to thank you, comrades, for the great trust and to express the confidence that in the forthcoming period the party and the whole Soviet people will achieve new successes in the development of the economy, in raising the cultural and living standards of Soviet people and in strengthening universal peace on earth. [applause]

Parliamentary Group

LD111713 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- A general meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR was held in the Kremlin today.

The meeting was opened by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Konstantin Rusakov. On his proposal, Lev Tolkunov, president of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was elected president of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. Avgust Voss, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vadim Zagladin and Yuriy Izrael were elected vice-presidents of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. Deputy Pavel Naumov was elected secretary of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

The meeting also elected members of the committee of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

TV Shows Sessions, Leaders

LD130942 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 1700 GMT on 11 April carries a 21-minute video report on the 11 April Supreme Soviet sessions.

The report begins with clips on the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities and the first session of the Soviet of the Union.

A brief report follows on the work of the Supreme Soviet chambers and their resolutions.

The report continues with video of the first joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. The announcer says: "The deputies and guests greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov and Ryzhkov."

At this point the camera shows Chernenko coming down the central aisle toward his place. Seven to eight seconds elapse before the other leaders emerge following Chernenko. The first of these is Gorbachev, followed by Kunayev and Shcherbitskiy. Tikhonov is seen entering the front row from a side aisle. The camera then cuts away to show the audience standing and applauding. Medium-range and long-range shots then show the leaders finally taking their places. Chernenko acknowledges the applause with a wave as he sits down.

Session chairman Tolkunov opens the meeting. He introduces Gorbachev who comes to the microphone. As Gorbachev presents the proposal that Chernenko be nominated chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the audience and leaders all rise and applaud. Chernenko also rises and acknowledges the applause by nodding and waving. The film does not show members of the audience applauding when Gorbachev concludes his speech.

Tolkunov returns to the microphone and calls for a vote on Chernenko's nomination. As the vote is declared in favor of Chernenko's nomination there is another standing ovation. Chernenko also rises to acknowledge the applause. Tikhonov says a few words to Chernenko apparently in congratulation.

Tolkunov speaks briefly on the nomination of officials and then calls Chernenko to the microphone. Chernenko walks steadily to the microphone, although at one point he appears to grasp the back of a chair to steady himself before the camera cuts away. During the delivery of his speech Chernenko sounds slightly breathless but otherwise appears to have no difficulty. Chernenko's speech is punctuated by applause and ends with a standing ovation.

Following his acceptance speech, Chernenko is recalled to the microphone by Tolkunov to make a speech nominating Tikhonov as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The report continues with Menteshashvili calling for the adoption of decrees adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the report on the proceedings of the USSR Supreme Soviet joint session various camera shots show the leaders seated as follows, from left to right: front row, Ustinov, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, (aisle), Demichev, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Shevardnadze; second row, Vorotnikov, Romanov, Grishin, Gorbachev, (aisle), Solomentsev, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, empty seat, Baybakov; third row, Kuznetsov, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Ponomarev, Aliyev, (aisle), Ligachev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nuriyev.

Joint Meeting Begins 12 Apr

LD120616 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet continues its work in the Kremlin today. A joint meeting of both chambers began this morning. The session is attended by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, other Soviet leaders.

Aliyev, Gromyko, Ustinov

LD120619 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- At its first session the new Supreme Soviet of the USSR approved today the composition of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, suggested by its chairman Nikolay Tikhonov.

Geydar Aliyev, Andrey Gromyko and Ivan Arkhipov were approved as first vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The parliament also approved the candidatures of eleven vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, ministers and the leaders of other central departments of the USSR.

Andrey Gromyko was approved again as foreign minister of the USSR and Dmitriy Ustinov as defense minister.

Continuation of Work Reported

LD120736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The first session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet continued its work today in Moscow.

At 1000 in the Great Kremlin Palace the second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened. Stormy, prolonged applause by the deputies and guests greeted Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, is in the chair. On the issue of the formation of the USSR Council of Ministers the floor was given to Deputy Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In accordance with the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Tikhonov presented for the session's approval the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers -- which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet party group -- candidates for the posts of first deputy and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers, chairmen of state committees, leaders of other central departments of the USSR, and chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, who, in accordance with Article 129 of the USSR Constitution, are ex-officio members of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the composition of the USSR Government -- the USSR Council of Ministers.

The floor was given to Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the USSR Council of Ministers statement on its forthcoming activity. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision approving the main trends for the USSR Council of Ministers' forthcoming activity in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy.

The the Supreme Soviet moved to examination of the issue of the main trends of general-educational and vocational school reform. Deputy Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is delivering a report.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing its work.

Tikhonov Nominates Leaders

LD121108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Nomination of USSR Council of Ministers and subsequent government statement by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered at 12 April Supreme Soviet session -- recorded]

[Text] On the question of forming the USSR Council of Ministers, Deputy Tikhonov was called on to speak:

[Begin Tikhonov recording] Esteemed comrade deputies: In accordance with Article 129 of the USSR Constitution and at the request of the Supreme Soviet, the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers, approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the party group of the Supreme Soviet, is presented for your confirmation:

First deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Aliyev, Geydar Aliyevich;
First deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister: Gromyko, Andrey Andreyevich;
First deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Arkhipov, Ivan Vasilyevich;
Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Antonov, Aleksey Konstantinovich;
Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee: Baybakov, Nikolay Konstantinovich;
Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: Bodyul, Ivan Ivanovich;
Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: Dymshits, Venyamin Emmanuilovich;
Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Kostandov, Leonid Arkadyevich;
Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies: Martynov, Nikolay Vasilyevich;
Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: Marchuk, Guriy Ivanovich;
Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nuriyev, Ziya Nuriyevich;
Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: Smirnov, Leonid Vasilyevich;
Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: Talyzin, Nikolay Vladimirovich;
Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: Shcherbina, Boris Yevdokimovich;
Minister of defense: Ustinov, Dmitriy Fedorovich;
and also other ministers, chairmen of state committees, and the leaders of other central departments of the USSR.

The full list of the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers in written form has been distributed to the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In accordance with Article 20 of the Law on the Council of Ministers, the composition of the Council of Ministers includes the chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee. In accordance with Article 129 of the USSR Constitution, the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers includes as ex officio members the chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union republics.

I ask the USSR Supreme Soviet to confirm the USSR Council of Ministers that has been presented. [end recording]

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously confirmed the composition of the Government of the USSR -- the USSR Council of Ministers. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was then given the floor to present the statement of the USSR Council of Ministers regarding its forthcoming activity.

[Begin Tikhonov recording] Esteemed comrade-deputies: On behalf of the USSR Government, confirmed by the Supreme Soviet, allow me to express my sincere gratitude for the confidence accorded me. Fully realizing the high responsibility before the party and people, before the country's supreme organ of state power, the government will do everything possible for the successful fulfillment of the duties laid upon it by the Constitution, by the law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

The entire activity of the USSR Council of Ministers will be aimed at implementing the Leninist course of the CPSU, the leading force of our society which determines the general prospects for its development and the lines of the state's domestic and foreign policies. The 1984 February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums demonstrated the continuity and consistent nature of the political course pursued by the party. This course corresponds fully with the people's basic interests and meets their unanimous approval and support.

Convincing testimony to the inviolable unity of party and people was seen in the Supreme Soviet elections that have been held, in the election of all the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty members as deputies of the supreme organ of state power. The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation is taking place in an atmosphere of exceptional unanimity, cohesion and great enthusiasm.

The unanimous election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is an acknowledgement of his outstanding services to the party and the Soviet people and of his enormous personal contribution to the solution of tasks of communist creation, to the struggle for peace and social progress. [applause] On behalf of all the members of the Soviet Government, allow me cordially to congratulate Konstantin Ustinovich on his election to this lofty state post and to wish him great success in his multifaceted activity for the good of the Soviet people. [applause] Permit me also to congratulate on its election the whole membership of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Comrade deputies, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress, of the Central Committee plenums, and by the tenets and conclusions contained in the speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the Central Committee plenums and at the present session of the Supreme Soviet, the government will concentrate its activity on the implementation of major tasks concerning the improvement of developed socialism, through fuller utilization of its possibilities and advantages. It will strive for the further strengthening of the country's economic might.

Measures will be implemented by the government to raise the well-being of the Soviet people, for an upsurge in science and culture, to improve the health care and education system, to create increasingly favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the personality. The government's activity will be directed toward strengthening in all possible ways Leninist friendship of the peoples, a great gain of socialism. We will be unwaveringly guided by the fundamental principles of the party's nationalities policy, and we will proceed from the premise that the flourishing and the comprehensive development of every nation in our country is the precondition for the upsurge and flourishing of our whole great multinational motherland.

Taking account of the international situation, the Soviet Government will steadfastly concern itself with strengthening the country's defense might, our valiant Armed Forces, and it will do everything necessary so that the arms and the technical equipment of the Soviet Army and Navy and their combat might should be at the most contemporary level.

The government's foreign policy activity will be directed toward strengthening peace between peoples, ridding mankind of the nuclear threat and ensuring favorable external conditions for peaceful construction, in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism are engaged. The whole practical work of the Soviet Government will be steadfastly subordinated to the achievements of these inspiring aims.

One of the government's main trends and activities has been and remains management of the economy, ensuring its dynamic rise, strengthening the contribution of every union republic in developing a unified, national economic complex, resolutely transferring public production onto the path of intensive development and efficiently exploiting the entire production and scientific potential, created by the heroic labor of many generations of Soviet people. We all note with satisfaction those palpable changes that have come into our lives, thanks to the implementation of measures worked out by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Economic growth rates have been hastened appreciably. Production efficiency has been raised and discipline has been strengthened. But quite a few [nemalo] unsolved issues have remained -- bottlenecks and unused reserves. The government is aware of these problems and is aiming to overcome existing shortcomings.

Our most immediate, primary task is to strengthen and develop positive changes and successfully to fulfill this year's plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan in general. All economic links, ministries and departments, republic and local bodies and production associations and enterprises must display the best organization, a businesslike attitude and responsibility. It is essential to achieve everywhere the full use of working time, production capacities, economical expenditure of material resources and an increase the in quality of output. Fulfillment of planned targets, adopted pledges and above all further growth of labor productivity and the lowering of costs is the prime obligation of all administrative and economic bodies and of every labor collective.

In a planned economy, solving this 5-year-plan period's tasks is indivisible from concern for the future. At present the government is working on the draft guidelines for the economic and social development for 1986-1990 and on the long-term prospects to the year 2000. The main contours of the economy with which our country will meet the millenium are to be determined. It is still early to speak of the specific contents of the proposals which have been prepared, but one thing is clear -- it will be a question of raising the country's production forces to a qualitatively new level, of achieving cardinal growth in labor productivity, and on this basis, substantially raising the standard of living of Soviet people and ensuring the fuller satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs.

We are approaching the formation of the 12th 5-Year Plan from precisely these positions. It is to create the tone of the whole long-term outlook. It is to become the start of profound qualitative changes in production and of a 5-year plan of a decisive change in its intensification on the basis of a significant acceleration of scientific-technological progress, and on the basis of providing the country's production funds and raising the technical level and quality of the tools of labor. The party Central Committee and the government have recently adopted a number of important decisions in this sphere. However, the major work still lies ahead. Attention will be intensified in such important directions of scientific-technlogical progress as the composite mechanization and automation of production, the introduction of industrial robots, the introduction of flexible automated systems, the widespread use of electronic technology and the use of new construction materials.

The raising of production efficiency will contribute to the improvement of the industrial structure in the national economy. We mean to ensure the priority development of those industries that determine the rates of scientific-technlogical progress. We are to raise the role of machine-building, which is called upon to utilize front-ranking scientific-technological ideas in the new generation of machines and equipment. The machine-building complex is to become the leading link in the contemporary economy, in its dynamic and efficient development, it is to have a more active effect on the technical reequipment of the whole national economy.

We are faced with great tasks in the cause of the further development and technical reequipment of such fundamental branches of industry as metallurgy and the chemicals industry. The country's fuel and emergy sector will develop and be improved in accordance with the Energy Program. The saving of raw materials, materials, fuel, and energy remains a matter of primary importance, as well as the widespread use of resource-saving and waste-free technology and the involvement of secondary resources in production. A noticeable reduction in energy and metal consumption in the national income is to be attained in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The Council of Ministers will continue its work in improving capital construction. Certain positive trends have begun to be in evidence here, but we must totally overcome the dissipation of capital investments, reduce the construction time of projects and bring the level of uncompleted construction up to the norm. An increasingly large part of capital investments will be directed toward the technical re-equipment and the reconstruction of enterprises in operation. As always, primary attention will be devoted to the rational distrbituion of production forces and to a further upsurge in the economies of all union republics. Territorial production complexes will receive planned development. Programs for the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR will continue to be implemented. Large-scale operations will begin to assimilate natural resources in the zone of the Baykal-Amur railway.

The government plans to carry out a number of additional measures to improve the work of transport and perfect the system of material-technical supply as well as the development of all branches of the production infrastructure. The quality of their work determines to a large extent the smooth running and ultimately the efficiency of the functioning of the national economy as a whole.

The solution of great and complicated tasks in developing the country's productive forces demands improvement in management. A whole complex of interrelated measures -- allowing the system and methods of managing the economy to be brought into line with the growing demands of the national economy -- must be drawn up and implemented. This matter is urgent because the country must embark upon the 12th 5-Year Plan with a well-tuned economic mechanism. It goes without saying that the new approaches and solutions must be thought out in a comprehensive manner and undergo careful checking in practice. A number of economic experiments are being carried out for this purpose.

The main starting point for the government is and will remain the development of both bases of democratic centralism; the strengthening of the centralized leadership will be combined with a broadening of the economic independence and initiative of local organs, of production associations and enterprises, and with stepping up their interest and responsibility for the end results of work.

Organization, order, and strict discipline are of greater importance today than ever. The government considers that the central state apparatus must set an example of a businesslike, creative style of leadership. To take timely note of what is new, to complete what has been started, to fight decisively against red tape, a departmental approach, and parochialism, and to ensure unconditional fulfillment of party and government directives -- this is what is required today from its workers.

Comrade deputies, the development of a socialist economy is subordinate, in the final analysis, to the lofty and noble aim of our Leninist party -- to improve all aspects of the life of the people. Every year there is an increase in public funds allocated to meet the multifaceted and growing demands of the population. The main direction for the utilization of state funds will continue to be the securing of an ever higher level of material sufficiency and an ever fuller cultural and spiritual life for the Soviet people.

The government will do everything necessary for the fulfillment of the Food Program for a consistent improvement in supplying the population with food products. We must further increase our efforts to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture, to increase the production of grain and other food crops, to achieve an accelerated development of stock-breeding and all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and to raise the return on money invested in it. There remains much to be done for the social reorganization of the countryside. These matters should be at the center of attention of republic and local organs, and of the appropriate ministries and departments.

Working out and successfully implementing a comprehensive program for the development of production of consumer goods and the service sector is also a task of great importance. Well-known moves forward have been made in the past few years in filling the market with industrial goods. The basis of consumer services is being strengthened. The possibilities for rational utilization of free time and leisure of the population are being expanded. In conditions of the Soviet people's rising level of culture, income and material provision, the task of improving the quality and range of goods and services being offered to the population is increasingly coming to the forefront. This requires more purposefulness and persistence in the activity of economic organs at the center and locally. The government will constantly focus its attention on questions of supplying the population with well-built housing, on the development of the urban and municipal services, on public transport and environmental protection.

Measures will be carried out for a further improvement in the state health care system and for strengthening its material and technical base, raising the quality of medical services to the population, improving the material and day-to-day living conditions of war and labor veterans. Untiring concern will, as before, be displayed for children, for the growing generation. New evidence of this is the reform of the general educational and vocational school system, whose main aim is to raise the quality of education and civic upbringing of young people, and to bring about a radical improvement in their preparation for life and work. The government will promote increased use of spiritual treasures for the moral and aesthetic upbringing of Soviet people, the development of culture and art.

All the government's activity in the social sphere will be directed toward providing all citizens with even wider opportunitites to develop and manifest their abilities for the good of society. This means that every Soviet citizen is obliged also to work truly according to his abilities.

We will continue to strengthen the principle of payment according to work, and to improve forms of individual and collective rewards for work. The distribution of the good things in life always and everywhere must strictly correspond to the requirements of socialist justice, to the working nature of our Soviet way of life. The consistent implementation of the socioeconomic policy of the party and state will permit us to ensure the all-round progress of Soviet society along the road of improving advanced socialism.

Comrade deputies, in its foreign policy activities the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are guided unwaveringly by concern for peace and the security of the peoples and by the lofty principles of socialism. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed that the Leninist policy of peace, the fundamental features of which at the contemporary stage of history have been defined by the decisions of recent CPSU congresses, corresponds to the basic interests of the Soviet people and in essence to those of other peoples of the world. We state resolutely that we will not retreat a single step from this policy.

At the end of last year the USSR Supreme Soviet, voicing serious concern over the sharp exacerbation of the world situation which has come about through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces, instructed the government to continue its policy toward ensuring the security of our state and its allies, toward continuing in the future to implement the necessary steps that would lead to the international situation being changed for the better. The government will continue in the future to follow this course strictly, by implementing a policy aimed at ridding mankind of the nuclear threat and at strengthening peace and developing equal rights and cooperation among all countries.

The Soviet Government has authorized me to confirm from this high rostrum that the USSR does not encroach on the security of anyone; it wishes to live in peace with everyone. The measures we take to strengthen our defense are a logical response to the reckless attempts by militarist circles in the United States and other NATO countries to upset the military-strategic balance. We state that this will be maintained whatever the conditions. Security -- both ours and that of our friends and allies -- will remain reliably safeguarded. [applause]

At the same time the government will do everything possible so that the military-strategic balance in the world might be held at the lowest level. We are prepared to reach agreement on radical measures to limit and reduce armaments on the fair basis of the principle of equality and equal security. It is known that by deploying its new missiles in Western Europe the United States has created an obstacle to talks not only on medium-range nuclear systems [sredstva] but also on strategic nuclear weapons. If the American side removes the obstacles it has put in the way here and restores the previous position, then an opportunity will be created for renewing talks and the search for mutually acceptable accords.

In accordance with the instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet, the government will seek ways to implement the idea of a nuclear weapons freeze on the basis of concrete and realistic proposals, which have been brought to the prior notice of the governments of all nuclear powers.

Taking as a starting point the importance and urgency of resolving the problem of averting the militarization of space, the government is stepping up its efforts and using all the possibilities available to it to ensure that the threat of the arms race being spread into space should cease. Our proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, at making the international situation more healthy and at easing tension are well known to the countries of the West. We await a constructive response from them.

An accord among the nuclear powers on joint acknowledgement of a definite complex of rules in relations among them would be of special importance in ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war. The peace-loving nature of this important proposal, which was advanced in a speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on 2 March, is evident. An accord on this would be in the interests of all peoples.

It stands to reason that the government's deep and unremitting attention will continue in the future to be accorded to the further development of all-round friendly links with all socialist countries and that relations of fraternal cooperation will be strengthened with the states of the socialist community. At the base of these relations, which occupy a special place in the policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, lie common aims and unity of views, while the sovereignty, interests, and peculiarities of each country are wholly respected. We will preserve and strengthen the unity of the socialist community and its cohesion, as the great joint property [dostoyaniye] of our peoples, and will promote in every way the strengthening of its positions as the bulwark of peace and social progress. This will remain a most important priority of the government's foreign political activity.

Our attention will be focused on questions concerned with strengthening the political and defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact states, and on tasks of the further broadening and deepening of economic cooperation among CEMA member-countries. The forthcoming economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries will serve to raise the effectiveness of cooperation among the fraternal states. One can fully justifiably consider that it will open up even wider prospects and opportunities for the countries of the community.

The Soviet Union will continue as before to participate actively and with initiative in the activities of international organizations, first and foremost the United Nations, and to follow a constructive line at multilateral conferences and forums and seek there mutually acceptable accords. It is essential to stress that as always we will attentively heed the opinion of the Nonaligned Movement, which acts as an influential peace-loving force in international politics.

The countries of all continents can continue in the future to count on the Soviet Union's readiness to develop and broaden diverse cooperation with them. Naturally, special attention will be paid to those of them with whom the Soviet Union has traditionally over many years maintained friendly and mutually useful links. The development of relations with our neighbors will remain the object of our constant concern. We wish to have genuinely good relations with all of them. We confirm the invariability of the Soviet Union's line for businesslike and mutually beneficial cooperation with capitalist countries, on the reasonable basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs and without any discrimination.

We are prepared to work with everyone who is sincerely striving to remove the nuclear threat and the threat of war in general, everyone who wishes to strengthen peace on earth, and everyone who understands the vital necessity for cooperation for the sake of peace and progress.

Comrade deputies, in the course of the election campaign and in its results, in the electors' mandate, full approval was expressed for the political line of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The people's will to strengthen the might of our motherland and multiply efforts in the struggle for peace and international cooperation was expressed. Permit me to assure you that the government which has been endorsed will bend all its efforts, knowledge and experience in order to execute the will of the people. [applause] [end recording]

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision approving the main directions of the USSR Council of Ministers forthcoming activity in the field of domestic and foreign policy.

The Supreme Soviet then moved on to consider the question of basic reforms in general education and vocational schools. A report was delivered by Deputy Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The USSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing its work.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SCHOOL REFORM RESOLUTION

PM111429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

["Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee notes the great political, socio-economic, and ideological significance of the reform of general educational and vocational schools as an important integral part of the planned, all-around improvement of the developed socialist society.

The CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" elaborated a scientifically substantiated concept for educating and raising young people and preparing them for life and work in present-day conditions. It further developed the Leninist ideas on unified labor and polytechnical education and outlined the party's strategic line in the sphere of public education in accordance with the instructions of the 26th Congress and the June (1983) and February (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The reform is intended to bring the work of general educational and vocational schools up to a qualitatively new standard, eliminate the shortcomings which exist in their activity, and ensure the students' profound mastery of the fundamentals of the sciences, their development of firm communist convictions, industriousness, and moral purity, and their education in the spirit of love for our multinational socialist motherland and readiness to defend it in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The implementation of the reform will make it possible to radically improve schoolchildren's labor education and vocational guidance on the basis of the combination of study and productive labor, also it will improve the training of skilled worker cadres in vocational and technical schools, and will supplement the universal secondary education of young people with universal vocational education.

In the course of nationwide discussion the Central Committee's draft met with unanimous approval and support. Some 120 million people took part in meetings to discuss it, at which 7 million people spoke. Lengthy items on school reform were published in the press. Thousands of letters on this question from working people were sent to party and soviet organs. The discussion of the draft demonstrated with new force the truly democratic nature of the socialist system and the indissoluble unity of the party and people.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses deep gratitude to workers and kolkhoz members, specialists and scientists, teachers and students -- all the Soviet people who played an active part in the discussion of the basic guidelines for the reform of general educational and vocational schools, supported the CPSU Central Committee's draft, and made concrete proposals and observations.

The CPSU Central Committee resolves:

1. To approve, in the main, the "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools," amended in accordance with the proposals and observations made in the course of the nationwide discussion.

To support wholeheartedly the program propositions and conclusions on questions of developing public education which are contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum, and to make them the basis of the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives. This work must proceed on the basis that improving the people's educational and cultural standard is a most important prerequisite for the all-around strengthening of the country's ideological, political, economic, and defense potential, and development of socialist democracy, and Soviet society's successful progress along the path of communism.

2. The question of the basic guidelines for the reform of general educational and vocational schools is to be submitted for examination by the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

3. Union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okrugkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, primary party organizations, ministries and departments, and soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs must launch wide organizational and mass political work to implement the "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools."

The main school reform measures must be implemented by stages, taking account of national peculiarities and local conditions, in the course of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans (1984-1990). In every republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon concrete plans for implementing the reform must be elaborated and approved at plenums of the appropriate party committees and sessions of the soviets of people's deputies. It is necessary to take real steps this year to improve the educational process and the labor education and vocational guidance of schoolchildren. A gradual transition to educating children from the age of 6 must be carried out in a well prepared and organized way, starting in 1986.

Party committees must ensure coordinated actions by all soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs, schools, and labor collectives to implement the reform, and must step up the standard of party organizations' leadership of educational establishments and resolve urgent questions of the development of education in a skilled way. More attention must be devoted to questions of the social and family education of the young generation.

The Central Committee plenum stresses that concern for the schools and public teachers is a most important party and state task. The CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to substantially increase wages for teachers and other public education workers.

4. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must elaborate and implement comprehensive measures to put into practice the "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools." The narrow departmental approach to matters and manifestations of formalism and bureaucracy in the leadership of public education must be resolutely eradicated, and work style must improve. More initiative, persistence, and efficiency must be displayed in resolving all the vital questions of the schools' activity. Special attention must be devoted to work with directors of schools and vocational and technical schools. The level of training of teaching cadres must be enhanced and the system for improving the qualifications and certification of teachers must be improved.

With a view to improving the leadership of general educational and vocational schools and implementing a unified state policy in the sphere of educating and raising the young generations, interdepartmental commissions on public education are to be set up under the USSR Council of Ministers, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolksoms, obispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms. The USSR Council of Ministers must elaborate a provision on the commissions in the space of 3 months.

5. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms must step up the level of leadership of public education. The material base of education must be strengthened, the prompt fulfillment of plans for building schools and vocational and technical schools and for repairing school buildings and premises must be ensured, and the supply of the necessary equipment and visual aids to the schools must be improved There must be constant concern for teacher cadres and for improving their working and living conditions.

With a view to improving the organization of the labor training, education, and vocational guidance of students, a basic enterprise, organization, or institution is to be assigned to each school or vocational and technical school.

6. USSR and union republican ministries and departments must create the necessary conditions for the students' labor training at enterprises, organizations, and institutions under their jurisdiction. They must allocate equipment, work places, skilled cadres, and raw and semifinished materials for this purpose and ensure efficient organization of the students' labor. The leaders of basic enterprises, together with the directors of education institutions, are personally responsible for the labor training of schoolchildren and for their safe working conditions.

7. The Komsomol Central Committee and local Komsomol organs must adopt measures to radically improve the activity of Komsomol organizations in general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and technical colleges. The center of gravity of organizational and educational work must shift actually to the school and the classroom. Teachers must be helped with educational work and the work of school Komsomol organizations must be organized on the principles of autonomous activity. All efforts must be focused on training committed patriots, internationalists and fighters for communism and cultivating in the students lofty civic and moral qualities, collectivism, industriousness, a responsible attitude to studies, and implacability toward views and tastes which are alien to our way of life. Students must be better prepared for joining the Komsomol.

Komsomol committees must devote more attention to Little Octobrists and Pioneer organizations, participate more actively in organizing educational work at nonacademic establishments and at children's and adolescents' places of residence, and support useful enterprise and initiatives from students. Work with young teachers and Pioneer leaders must be improved.

8. The AUCCTU, trade union central committees, and local trade union organizations must improve the work of educational institutions' trade union organizations in every way, increase their role in the development ofthe creative initative and activeness of teacher collectives, and promote the dissemination of leading experience. Care must be taken to improve working and leisure conditions, cultural services, and sanatorium treatment for teachers. The activity of Pioneer camps, labor and leisure camps, and schoolchildren's labor associations must be improved. More effective use must be made of the available material base for work with children -- palaces of culture, clubs, libraries, and sports facilities.

The editorial offices of central, republican, and local newspapers and journals, television, and radio must widely explain to the working people the lofty aims and humanist nature of the reform and demonstrate its significance for our society's all-around progress. There must be systematic publicity for the work of party and soviet organs in implementing the reform of general educational and vocational schools and propaganda for the best experience of party organizations and collectives of educational institutions and the selfless labor of the Soviet teaching body.

Creative unions, writers, artists, composers, personalities in the theater and the cinema, and workers at cutlural institutions are called upon to give great assistance to the schools in the communist education of students.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expresses firm confidence that the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools will become the cherished cause of the entire party and people and will promote the further improvement of the education and communist upbringing of the young generations and the acceleration of our society's economic and social progress.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES OFFICIALS REGARDING MAY DAY

PM091044 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 April 1984 frontpages under the heading "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom" a 2,200-word unattributed report which states: "A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom."

The report also notes: "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference."

The bulk of the report consists of an account of the conference proceedings, during which preparations for the celebration of the 114th anniversary of Lenin's birth, the subbotnik to mark this event, and preparations for the May Day festivities were discussed.

GRISHIN CHAIRS PANEL ON MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

PM111440 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Capital Prepares for May Day"]

[Excerpt] A session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom commission for preparing and conducting the May Day 1984 celebrations in Moscow was held yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.A. Martin, deputy chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom party organizational work section, reported on the progress of preparation for the demonstration by representatives of Moscow's working people on Red Square on May Day.

T.P. Arkhipova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom propaganda and agitation section, delivered a report on the state of preparation for political theme decoration of the city and the columns of the demonstration of Moscow's working people's representatives on Red Square on May Day.

N.F. Zavyalov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom main administration for trade, delivered a report on Moscow city's trade enterprises preparation for work on the precelebration and celebration days.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the session.

DETAILS OF SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meeting on Georgian Farming

PM092000 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Apr 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Commmittee, on 29 March received and talked with V.S. Penenkov, USSR deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming; S D. Aleshin, USSR deputy minister of trade; V.N. Sergeyev, USSR deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry; and N.P. Boyko, chief of a main administration at the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, who are visiting the republic. They are attending a review and tasting of new citrus fruit products and the first republican wholesale trade fair and exhibition of products by the Gruzkonservprom Association.

During the conversation the idea of turning Georgia into a model republic for the production, processing, and sale of citrus fruits and their products was aired.

The union ministry representatives taking part in the talk promised comprehensive assistance of every kind to the republic in this important work.

Georgian CP Session

LD061538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee opened today in Tbilisi. The tasks of the republic's party organization are being discussed in light of the CPSU Central Committee decision regarding the work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee toward improving the administration system, raising the level of economic work, and rationally using resources, and in light of the tenets and conclusions contained in speeches by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The rapporteur, Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, as well as others who spoke, noted that the CPSU Central Committee decision had become a guide to action for communists and all working people of the republic. Positively evaluating the work of the Georgian party organization on the whole, it maps out new landmarks in the republic's economic and social life. Analyzing the activity of the bureau and the secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee over the last year, the participants in the plenum are considering tasks concerning further improvement in the style and methods of party work in light of the decisions of the February CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Meets Tbilisi Party Workers

LD081343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Tbilisi: Questions concerned with further perfecting the style, form and methods of party leadership in the republic's social and economic development were discussed at a conference of responsible workers of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Participants discussed the tasks laid down in the speech by Comrade Chernenko at a meeting with CPSU Central Committee workers. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and other speakers, concentrated attention on key questions connected with the activity of party committees. Particular significance was noted in the observance of Leninist principles in selection and placement for education of cadres. The conference also discussed the need to differentiate the the functions of party committees from the tasks of state and economic organs and to remove duplication in their activities.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS PARTY CADRE TRAINING COURSE

PM092005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] A group of newly elected secretaries of union republic communist party central committees and of party obkoms and kraykoms responsible for questions of ideological and party organizational work and administrative organs, have finished a training course at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences' Institute for Improving the Skills of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They have been studying topical questions of the theory and practice of improving a developed socialist society, of the economic policy and international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and of the organizational and ideological work of party committees arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The students were addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; B.I. Stukalin, V.A. Medvedev, and N.I. Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Cental Committee sections; Ye.Z. Razumov, Z.P. Tumanova, N.N. Chetverikov, and I.K. Kapustyan, first deputy and deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; M.I. Khaldeyev, editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; F.T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography; L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and F.D. Vobkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB. Meetings were held at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work, Propaganda, Science and Educational Institutions, Culture, and Administrative Organs Sections.

The students familiarized themselves with the work experience of the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom, a number of party raykoms and gorkoms, party committees of industrial and agricultural enterprises and other organizations. They heard reports on the practice of party organizations' organizational and ideological activity from V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; R.F. Dementyeva, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. L.A. Borisov, A.M. Roganov, and V.P. Trushin, secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom, and the first secretaries of a number of party raykoms and gorkoms. Meetings and talks took place between the students and members of the editorial collegium of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, at the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and with creative workers of the "Mosfilm" movie studio.

EDITORIAL STRESSES COMMUNIST'S PERSONAL EXAMPLE

PM061146 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 5 April First Edition front-pages a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "The Communist's Personal Example." The editorial emphasizes the importance of party members' personal example in influencing the collective, noting that the Communist cannot "remain on the sidelines" or tolerate "abuses of official position, theft, and bribery, "but must have an "active life stance and lofty principles." It notes that the correct atmosphere "has not yet been created everywhere," giving an example from Omsk Oblast where a Communist's "criticism of the administration" eventually got him dismissed, though "justice was ultimately restored." There are "special demands" on the leader who is a Communist, who is always "at the center of attention" and must "justify his position." The editorial concludes that the Communist's only privilege is that of "struggling and working better than others" for the sake of the communist cause.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES NON-CHERNOZEM LAW, ORDER

PM111507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Model Order"]

[Text] Smolensk, 5 Apr -- The tasks of soviet and law enforcement organs of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone in strengthening socialist legality and law and order in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and guidelines contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches -- have been discussed at a conference of workers of autonomous republic councils of ministers, oblispolkoms, oblast administrations of internal affairs and justice, the courts, and the prosecutor's office.

The reports and speeches noted the increased degree of activity of law enforcement organs and public organizations in preventing law violations, safeguarding socialist property, strengthening state and labor discipline, and increasing the role of juridical levers in the economic sphere.

The following addressed the conference: A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosector general, V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Yu.M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; I.Ye. Klimenko, first secretary of Smolensk Obkom, B.V. Kravtsov, RSFSR prosecutor; and A.Ya. Sukharev, RSFSR justice minister.

CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCIES DISCUSSED BY TAJIK CP

PM091037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent O. Latifi dispatch: "Attention to Construction Projects"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 8 Apr -- A plenum of the republic's Communist Party has discussed measures to further accelerate the efficiency of capital construction in the republic in light of the demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The report by R. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches by others noted that fixed capital worth almost R2 billion has been commissioned in the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Some 70 major production enterprises and shops have been constructed.

At the same time serious shortcomings and negligence in construction were mentioned. A number of construction ministries and trusts are not fulfilling the plans.

Work to develop the team contract and the struggle for savings and thrift have not as yet received sufficient scope.

The plenum examined questions of irrigation construction which plays an important role in the implementation of the Food Program. Great attention was devoted to the rates and quality of housing and cultural construction and consumer projects.

The plenum outlined measures aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the construction programs and at increasing cadres' responsibility for the work assigned to them.

CRITICISM DIRECTED AT TSELINOGRAD OBKOM

LD091453 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 9 April carries a report on an interview with a Comrade (Nurpedisev), a secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom. In it is noted that a recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session levelled criticism at certain Communist Party obkoms for failings in the production of agricultural machinery. Among these was Tselinograd Obkom. Comrade (Nurpedisev), a secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom, was interviewed by a correspondent.

(Nurpedisev) says criticism charging poor organization, and poor inspection of orders implemented was fully justified. Some of the failings are less the fault of the obkom and Tselinogradselmash than of certain industrial ministries, supply organizations and planning institutes. At times plans stipulate production of machinery which is not needed (no details are given). This question has been raised before, and no satisfactory reply received. Sometimes the manufacturers receive the wrong metals and materials, with adverse effects on production and quality, and there are frequently supply difficulties.

As for failings the obkom itself is reponsible for, extensive discussions have taken place, among heads of enterprises and departments involved in production of agricultural machinery and others, to determine and allocate tasks, and establish strict Communist Party control.

NEW TURKMEN MINISTER OF PROCUREMENT APPOINTED

WA061500 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 March 84 carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement of the appointment to the post of Minister of Procurement of the Turkmen SSR of Akhmed Khatamov. Khatamov is a candidate member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

CPSU MARITIME KRAYHOM LEADERSHIP CHANGES

PM091003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Maritime CPSU Kraykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Maritime Kraykom plenum has been held to examine an organizational question. The plenum relieved V.P. Lomakin of his duties as Kraykom first secretary in connection with his transfer to other work.

D.N. Gagarov, who has been working as a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected first secretary of the Maritime Kraykom.

K.N. Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department took part in the plenum's work.